THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 98.] MARCH 1, 1803. [No. 2, of Vol. 15.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Literary and Philoſophical Intelligence for the month of December, I ſee announced the figures of Homer, deſigned after the antique by H. G. Tiſchbein, 1 vol. folio. After deſcribing which, at page 440, it is ſaid—"Mr. Tiſchbein has been accuſed, but on ſlight grounds, of embelliſhing the monuments which he copied, of idealizing them, and beſtowing on them an expreſſion which they really had not.—This charge would be a high encomium for a modern artiſt, who could thus be preſumed to have more of a correct genius than his maſters; but thoſe, who ſpeak thus, have no idea of the infinite care that Tiſchbein and his beſt pupils have exerted in the copying of all the monuments, which he gives us with the true ſpirit of the antique: a deſign having been often begun five times over, and all poſſible means uſed to procure the moſt exact copies, &c."

Now, Sir, as this accuſation or charge alludes to what I have written, and put my name to (as I ever ſhall do to every thing I write on this or any other ſubject), I muſt beg leave, firſt, to give you the expreſſions I uſed, and, next, my reaſons for uſing them, that the public may judge between me and the writer of that paragraph, as well as be guarded againſt ſolemn puffs from the ſupporters of a national ſchool, that would have degraded our ſtage, deſtroyed our taſte for poetry, and are now attempting to Germanize the ideas of the Greeks, though ſure, at the ſame time, to miſlead our artiſts.

What I ſaid was in page ſixteen of my *Thoughts on Outline*—"What ſhall we ſay to the ſtate of the arts in 1795, when profeſſed artiſts, and profeſſed dilettanti, have diſcovered ſo very unmathematical an idea of form in general, as to publiſh works copied from the ancients, or invented in their ſtyle, with outlines, thick and thin alternately, like the flouriſhes of a penman, &c."—and here, by the by, let me remark that, by the words "invented in their ſtyle," I alluded ſolely to a work of a very ſuperior caſt, not copies, but the original deſigns of that ingenious artiſt, Mr. Flaxman, his Homer and Eſchylus; and never meant or thought it could be applied as you ſee above, for theſe were my words—"In making this obſervation, I do not ſcruple to ſay that I allude to two books lately publiſhed, the very taſteful Homer and Eſchylus of Mr. Flaxman, and the laſt volume of Sir William Hamilton's Grecian Vaſes (which in fact contained many ſpecimens of the Greek Homeric vaſes, of which your writer is ſo partial in the praiſe.) This laſt volume, ſo long expected, ſo earneſtly deſired, ſeems to have given a death's blow to all hope of ever ſeeing a faithful tracing of any antique deſign on copper-plate; for all the money expended in completing it has been worſe than thrown away, and Mr. Tiſchbein has preſented us with a heavy tranſlation of theſe Greek vaſes, finely flouriſhed, but materially unlike the originals, if proportion, character of heads, ſtyle of hair, or flow of drapery, were conſidered as worth preſerving; and when this volume is introduced to us by one,* who is not only a paſſionate admirer, but a real judge of ancient workmanſhip, as moſt of his collections have proved, it becomes doubly dangerous; eſpecially when we are told by himſelf, that no pains have been ſpared to make it ſo correct, that artiſts may ſtudy theſe outlines with as much ſatisfaction as if they had the originals before them; and that the chief object of their publication was to ſerve the fine arts, to further which purpoſe many of them were drawn two or three times over. If ſuch were really his intentions, the lovers of the art have only to drop a tear, and to hope that the fault aroſe from our ambaſſador's having been too much occupied to have been able to beſtow on them more than his wiſhes; for I, who am alſo too paſſionate a lover of theſe arts, to ſtand by and ſee them injured, hold it to be a duty incumbent on me to ſay, that whoever conſiders them in the light there repreſented will be lamentably miſled."

Such were the plain obſervations which they have been pleaſed to convert into a panegyric; ſuch indeed as none but a man who had long dedicated himſelf to truth,

* Sir William Hamilton.

in this caſe of tryirg to lay a ſolid foundation for the arts in England, would have ventured to make; and, having ſo devoted myſelf, however little my ſucceſs has been in awakening the public, I will not now ſhrink from that taſk, even were it to ſpare my beſt friends.

As a work calculated to illuſtrate Homer, no one will ſuſpect me of wiſhing to impede its progreſs: for the deſign has been that, which, for many years, I have moſt deſired to ſee accompliſhed. All I object to is, that if theſe partial and intereſted repreſentations be at all given credit to, the artiſt, who works for fame, will have a very high ſtep of his ladder taken from under him; by which I mean the advantage he may derive from a judicious ſtudy of the originals of theſe immortal ſketches of the Greeks; where attitude, expreſſion, and action depend not ſo much on correct form, as grandeur of thought, and a happy concomitant flow of the pencil, guided as it were by the very ſoul of the artiſt. Sublimity of expreſſion in the airs of the heads; Grecian elegance united with ſimplicity of action; grandeur and greatneſs in the whole viſible effect; and often a grace almoſt beyond the reach of regulated art; are the leading characteriſtics of many of theſe haſty compoſitions; *haſty* in the ſenſe of haſty execution, for that was abſolutely neceſſary to their exiſtence; or probably not invented on the ſpur of neceſſity, but rather from the prototype of a mind full of images, (ſuch as the fruitful one of our own Blake) or deſigns ready at hand for the copyiſt. And now we are upon the ſubject, perhaps it will not be unintereſting to your readers, to be informed of a circumſtance that, hitherto, has, I believe, eſcaped the obſervation of thoſe moſt converſant in the objects we allude to; which is, that in every well preſerved ſpecimen of the genuine Greek vaſes, there is ſtill to be obſerved, on holding them ſideways to the light, a ſlight indication of the ſubject marked on the vaſe with the greateſt gentleneſs; ſhewing where the head, body, and limbs, ſhould fall, as well as the ornaments; a mere ſkeleton as it were. On two now before me, I ſee the limbs hinted at beneath the drapery; ſo faint, it is true, that nothing but a cloſe examination could have diſcovered it; but as indelibly burnt in as any of the ornaments whatever. This evinces indiſputably that they were all executed by able hands; and that the hand which executed them required only ſome little ſtay and ſupport beyond that of the imagination. I have ſeen, with the higheſt admiration, many hundreds, all *faulty*, if we look for finiſhed drawing; but I never yet ſaw one that bore not along with it marks of elegant thoughts, taſte in compoſition, and the fingers of the Graces. The artiſts, who either deſigned or executed them, were the Parmigianos of Greece, with minds chaſtened by much bolder ideas of proportion; for they had fine nature and the faſcinations of ſculpture around them; judges in the people; and Applauſe, the nurſe of Virtue, always ſuperintending. The joints of the fingers, or the nails of the toes, ſo ſtudiouſly marked in ſome engravings, were to them matters of little conſideration: not even the number of thoſe members was of importance to them, ſo long as the action of the foot or hand was arrived at. The maſs of hair was marked with general indications of either its form or motion; but they never dreamt that a great artiſt would ariſe, who, after five times copying it, would reduce it to threads, by way of being unuſually correct. In fact, the world is moſt groſsly deceived, and has long been, by moſt of the ſplendid works of art; and be it ſo, if ſo it is contended it ſhould be—artiſts have very little to do with that, who can ſeldom afford to buy them of the over-reaching dealers, and muſt get their knowledge at the fountains' heads: they ſerve well enough as ornamented catalogues of muſeums, to ſwell the bibliothecal importance of would-be men of taſte, and vain travellers, who love to open the folio-jaws of admiration, and behold the *cart. maximas* of credulity.

When the day ſhall come, that the works of the beſt ancient maſters will find hands as religious as Huſſey's to trace them; and another engraver like Mark Antonio Raimondi, to immortalize them on the tablet of copper, I can neither now conjecture or look forward to; ſo circumſcribed is the horizon of all preſent hope: but ſtill, faintly as I have been able to make my country hear my ardent calls to arouſe her collective powers of diſcrimination, and put forward to the gaol of ſuperiority in art; and wretchedly as ſhe has ſuffered her future fame in fine arts to be ſacrificed to the ſordid views of ſuch of her ſons as follow it only for its emoluments; I will not ſo far forego the object, that has ſo long played around my fancy, and embraced my moſt patriotic thoughts, as tacitly to ſee any ſtumbling blocks thrown in the way

of

of the real ſtudent, or any miſrepreſentations uſhered in ſplendid pomp before the weakneſs of the nation.

It may be thought I am prejudiced in thinking the Italians puſh, what they call gracefulneſs, to exceſs, the Germans clumſineſs, and the French their animation or theatrical energy; while I hope from the patience, knowledge, and modeſty of Engliſh artiſts to find limbs to climb the ſteep aſcent of ſober rational perfection: but it can never, I hope, be a crime to wiſh to ſee in my own country, not the mere ſucceſs of the meretricious branches of fine art, but the meaneſt utenſil we uſe, the humbleſt tool we make, marked and ſtamped with appropriate form and ornament. To accompliſh this grand, and, at once, no leſs creditable than profitable object, has hitherto been the motive of all my writings and ſtudies on the ſubject; and hence it is, I wiſh to make our commercial nation turn its eyes ſeriouſly to an object, that can alone ſecure to it its juſt ſhare of the commerce of the world. Let a real ſchool of ſculpture be opened, conducted by men whoſe intereſt it is to haſten its perfection; and that ſeed will be ſet, which ſhall not only bear noble fruit on the ſummit of the branches that ſhall ariſe from it; but whoſe meaneſt products will be ſufficiently alluring to create a demand for them at the fartheſt quarters of the globe. Had the advice I gave, in the year 1793, in my Plan for improving the Arts in this Country, been happily followed, we ſhould, long before this period, have poſſeſſed the fineſt collection of plaſter-caſts from the works of the ancients in the whole world; a public gallery, that could not have failed to inſtill into the general mind, among all ranks, a chaſtened taſte, and genuine admiration of correct performances; whereas now, whenever we adopt it, we ſhall find Italy ranſacked, and with difficulty procure, without being under obligations to France, but a few of the fineſt productions. That ſcheme has been hitherto poſtponed, through the influence of ſelf-intereſted minds, alarmed at that, which, to the generous, the feeling, and the patriotic, man, is ever a ſubject of gratification. To have the credit of raiſing ſcholars that ſurpaſs ourſelves, ought to be the ambition of all ſcientific men and artiſts. To have ſurpaſſed all, and left none to follow them, ſeems to be eager hope of the vain and weak practitioners of our times. It is become, therefore, the duty of thoſe who feel that the country is injured by theſe miſtakes, to correct the evil, by taking the direction of art out of their hands, and placing it with better guardians.

Painting and ſculpture have been ſaid to be ſiſter arts, and they may with propriety be ſo called, as far as they ſpring from one parent, which has the deſire, common to both, of imitating forms: but, like other ſiſters of other families, their features widely differ; for not only are they of eſſentially different characters, but very conſiderably in their uſes and ends.—Sculpture may exiſt, and be carried to perfection, where painting is unknown; but Painting has now no mode of commencing her exiſtence, without her elder ſiſter's aid and inſtructions. As to their utility, I believe, no one will place the art of imitating any thing in compariſon with the thing the art was invented to imitate; or, for a moment, equal the imitation with the production of tangible form. What then muſt we think of the confuſed ideas of thoſe ſtateſmen, who form clubs or academies, where they bend the higheſt branch of fine art under the tuition of the inferior, and degrade that geometrical, I had almoſt ſaid mathematical, ſcience, the attempt to create faultleſs forms, by putting her, like a pariſh apprentice, within the undefined precincts of what they are pleaſed to abuſe the word, by calling it *an Academy of Painting*.

Sculpture, like arithmetic, muſt be ſimple and almoſt demonſtratively true; but painting can hide the greateſt deformities under a coloured veil; an agreeable coquet, that changes her admirers every day, but has but few reflecting friends; ſcorned often, and exchanged by thoſe who beſt ſupport her fame, while the noble dignified matron, ſculpture, never forfeits the affections of even thoſe whom, after long wooing, ſhe rejects; and moves majeſtically through ages, ever aſcending, till the eyes of mortals can no longer follow her apotheoſis.

Should theſe reflections into which I have been drawn, when I only, at ſetting out, intended a line to correct what I conceived to be an abuſe of the public credulity, and an impediment to the perfecting of our arts, be found compatible with the object of your Magazine; and that the ſecuring a pre-eminence to our arts make a part of your liberal plans, it will give me pleaſure occaſionally to continue them; and I ſhall conſider your inſertion as a favour, as far as it contributes to

the object I have at heart, the recovery of the fine arts.—Objections to any of my poſitions I ſhall always receive with attention, provided they are not anonymous; and being as nearly independent of ſociety as any man can or ought to be, if I diſdain an uſeleſs controverſy, I ſhall never ſhrink from juſt reproof, or, I truſt, a candid confeſſion of convicted error. And I hope you will give me credit, as well as the gentleman whoſe valuable work has occaſioned theſe obſervations, that, in making them, I have not the leaſt inclination to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of his labours or talents; but only to guard the young and ſtudious artiſts from the erroneous idea ſo prejudicial both to him and his country, that he may content himſelf with ſtudying the beſt copies of theſe valuable vaſes, inſtead of the originals; or that it is poſſible ever to be a good artiſt either in painting or ſculpture, without attentively examining, and that repeatedly, all the beſt productions of the Greek artiſts, both in ſtatues, bas-relievos, gems, paintings, painted vaſes, medals, and architecture; independent of the daily exerciſe of imitation, converſation with books, and the inveſtigation of nature.

That means may be procured, now peace is returned, by a miniſter who hitherto has ſeemed to be the friend of talents, to enable ſome of our beſt Engliſh ſtudents to commence the only warfare I ever wiſh to ſee, a contention of abilities in this line; and ſome ſcheme adopted, to inſtruct the public mind, and refine its judgment in theſe matters is, Sir, the ardent wiſh of

Your obliged Correſpondent,

Jan. 8, 1803. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE tranſmitting to you the Statiſtical Account of the Pariſh of Aſby,* I have been favoured by Meſſrs. Gough and Swainſton, of Kendal, with a much more accurate deſcription of the cave mentioned in that report, and which, perhaps, you will not think unworthy of inſertion in your Miſcellany.

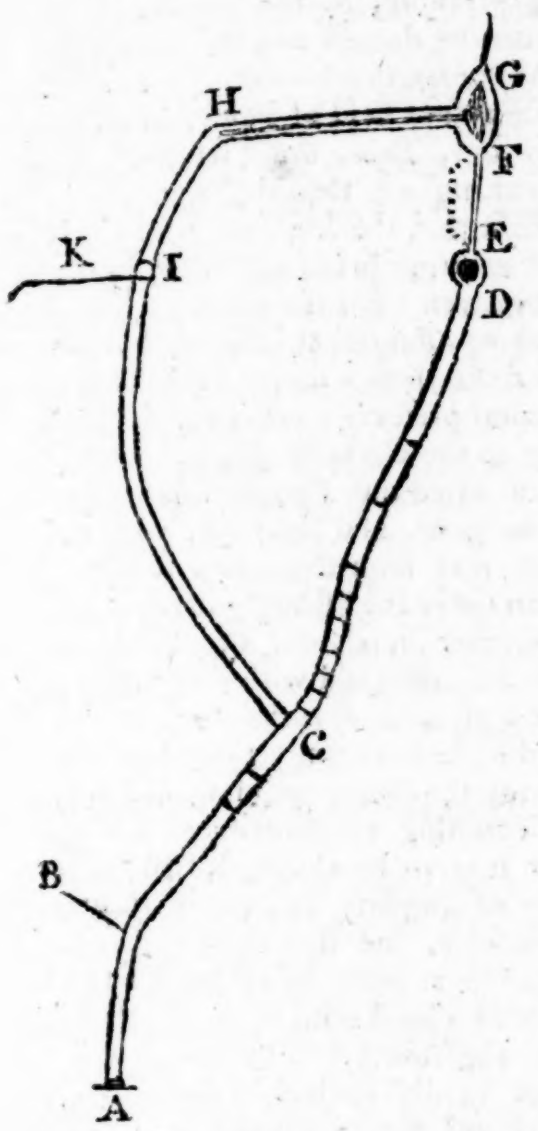
THE roof of the cave being extremely low at the entrance, and alſo in ſome other parts, it is with great difficulty that any perſon can penetrate into this ſubterraneous receſs, and explore its various windings. The paſſage, or gallery, is generally ſix or ſeven yards in breadth, extending in a north-eaſt direction. The bottom is rough with craggy ſtones, in ſome parts is covered with water, and, for the ſpace of 380 yards declines gently from the entrance; the declivity being frequently interrupted by perpendicular ſteps, the edges of which are commonly covered with a ridge of ſtalactite. At this diſtance from the mouth, is a ſhallow baſon of water, placed under a much higher roof. The cavern here changes to the form of a *lofty*, but narrow chink, and ſuddenly turns to the left; the bottom riſing, at the ſame time, to an angle of forty-five or fifty degrees. This acclivity is rendered almoſt impaſſable, by means of a thick bed of ſlippery clay, mixed with ſharp gravel. Having ſurmounted this difficulty, the road again deſcends with an equal declivity, and winds along the edge of a pool of water, the length of which is about twenty, the breadth ſix, and the depth three, yards. This pool, which is of an oblong form, is lodged in a rocky cavity, and ſituated under a lofty dome. On leaving this baſon, the adventurer purſues a road which verges to the north, and ſerves to convey the water from the pool for the ſpace of ſixty or eighty yards, where it falls with ſome noiſe into a hole in the bottom, and diſappears. The roof here is rendered remarkable by two large perpendicular chaſms of unknown extent. It is highly probable that the fiſſures in queſtion, as well as other apertures of leſs note in different parts of this ſubterraneous receſs, pour torrents of water into the cave after a heavy rain. At the place where the ſtream, which proceeds from the pool, diſappears, the path makes an angle turning to the weſt; after which the way is for a little time pleaſant, being dry, and in ſome parts ſandy; but it ſoon becomes low, and, on that account, troubleſome. About 150 yards from the place laſt mentioned, the cavern divides into two branches: that which would appear to be a continuation of the former tract, terminates at the diſtance of eighty yards in an impaſſable chink. The other, which verges a little to the left, after a ſpace of ſixty or eighty yards, joins the gallery leading from the entrance, about two hundred yards from the mouth of the cave.

A few particulars, apparently of little conſequence, are omitted in the preceding deſcrip-

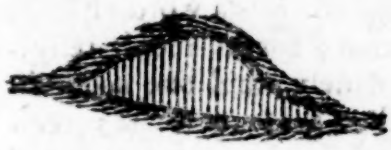
* See Monthly Magazine, vol. xiii, p. 112.

deſcription; but it is expected, that the annexed diagram will repreſent not only the parts paſſed over in ſilence, but alſo an outline of the whole, better than words can expreſs.

THE CAVE AT GREAT ASBY.



Section of the chaſm between the two pools, ſuppoſing it filled up with clay as far as *a*.



Section of the general figure of the cave.

A, repreſents the mouth of the cave. B, a ſmall aperture not explored. C, the junction of the two paſſages. D, a circular pool of water two feet in depth, ſituated about four hundred yards from the entrance. E and F, the commencement of the perpendicular chaſm. G, the large pool of water. H, the place where the brook diſappears. I, the back gallery. K, the impaſſible branch. The parallel lines ſhew the tract; and the marks acroſs the lines denote the ſteps to be aſcended.

The above-mentioned ingenious gentlemen, having explored the circuit of this ſubterraneous labyrinth, immediately underſtood the cauſe of a circumſtance, which has greatly perplexed the inhabitants of Aſby, perhaps for ages. The reaſon of the loud and jingling noiſe, which is frequently heard three or four hours before water iſſues out of the cave, is thus to be explained: the rain falling into the crevices of the limeſtone in the higher grounds, forms a number of ſubterraneous brooks, which flow into the remoter parts of the cavern, through the apertures before deſcribed. When the back apartments are filled to the common level, the water begins to deſcend the ſloping floor of the front gallery. The noiſe occaſioned in falling from the ſeveral ſteps of the interjacent ſtrata, the ſmall funnels ſituated in the roof, and the repercuſſion of the vaulted dome, are the cauſe of the thundering ſound which is heard; and it is evident, that a current cannot iſſue out of the mouth of this ſubterraneous receſs, till the cave be entirely full. No ſpecimens of dropſtone being found in the place, induced a belief, that the agitation of the water, in the different paſſages, is generally violent.

This cavern exhibits ſome of the phenomena obſervable in a cave at Zircknitz, in Carniola; for an account of which ſee the ſecond volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, abridged by Lowthorp.

Ravenſtonedale, *Jan.* 31, 1803. I am, your's, &c. JOHN ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the chief purpoſe of my verbal diſcuſſion, in the letter inſerted in your Magazine, December 1ſt, was to excite reflexion and inquiry, I was cordially gratified with the appearance of the candid and ſenſible obſervations upon it, ſigned A. L. B. although they controverted ſome of my own notions. I think I could alledge ſomething in reply; but as we agree in condemning the uncharitable uſe made of terms rendered opprobrious by forced aſſociations, I readily leave our differences to be judged of by our readers. Proceeding in a ſimilar train of diſquiſition, I ſhall beg leave to offer a few thoughts on another word of reproach, which is *blaſphemy*.

This word, which in the original meant *evil ſpeaking* in general, has in our language been almoſt appropriated to that kind of evil-ſpeaking which conſiſts in impiety. In this ſenſe it is a word of large and lax application; for as men's religious ideas differ widely, and one holds ſacred what another holds profane; reciprocal charges of impiety in word and act, cannot but continually ariſe whenever theſe matters are brought into conteſt. If it were, indeed, the *mode* in which attacks on religious ſubjects are made, and not the *thing itſelf*, which conſtituted blaſphemy, a ſober and well-mannered diſputant might always avoid the charge; but I believe this, upon inquiry, will not appear to be the caſe. It ſeems impoſſible to controvert that claim to ſanctity in perſons or doctrines, which is the baſis of particular religions, without giving that perception of impiety to their votaries, which ſhall be thought to juſtify the reproach of blaſphemy. How, for example, can the mildeſt oppoſer of Mahometiſm, argue againſt the pretended divine miſſion of its founder, without manifeſtly implying ſuch a charge of impoſture as ſhall ſtrike with horror the pious Muſſulman? It is aſſerted that the repreſentation of Voltaire's Mahomet gave ſuch offence to the Turkiſh ambaſſador at Paris, that an order was given for its ſuſpenſion. He is there, indeed, painted as a murderer, as well as an ambitious impoſtor; but the freedoms taken with his character, by ſome of our controverſial divines, would doubtleſs be equally reſented by a Turk or Arab, were he capable of reading their works.

The Catholic doctrine of the real preſence, abſurd and extravagant as we may think it, is found to be that which has the firmeſt hold upon the minds of perſons of the Romiſh faith, and that to which the moſt myſterious ſanctity is annexed. The ridicule with which a Proteſtant can ſcarcely forbear treating it, is intolerable to a Catholic, who regards every thing appertaining to the ſacrifice of the maſs with the deepeſt awe and veneration. At the conference between the two Religions in France, held at Poiſſy, in the ſixteenth century, Beza, the Proteſtant advocate, ſpeaking of this doctrine, ſaid, "We affirm that the body of Jeſus Chriſt is as diſtant from bread and wine, as the higheſt heaven from the earth." The expreſſion was ſomewhat inflated, but conveyed no more than a ſimple denial of the ſacramental preſence; yet it appeared ſo ſhocking to the Catholic prelates, that ſome of them cried out *Blaſphemavit*, others roſe to be gone, and the king, who was preſent, was requeſted either to ſilence Beza, or to ſuffer the aſſembly to break up. On the other hand, the Proteſtants were as much ſcandalized with the worſhip paid to the wafer, or *breaden God*, as they termed it, and as ready to charge with blaſphemy the language of monks and friars in extolling the ſanctity of this ſymbol. For it is to be obſerved, that the accuſation of impiety is equally incurred on both ſides, and that the derogation to divinity is as great in raiſing inferior creatures to a level with it, as in attacking its own ſupremacy. Thus the Jewiſh high-prieſt loudly exclaimed *blaſphemy*, when Jeſus announced himſelf as the Son of God; and many fanatics who have claimed a participation in the ſame character, have been treated as blaſphemers. It ſeems impoſſible to engage in the Trinitarian controverſy without being ſubjected to the imputation of impiety. Reaſonings, how cautious ſoever, tending to undeify two perſons in the Trinity, muſt be looked upon as blaſphemous by thoſe who are perfectly convinced of their right to divine honours; while they who hold as ſacred the maxim,

——————Let no inferior nature
Uſurp, or ſhare, the throne of its Creator,

cannot avoid conſidering ſuch a multiplication of the objects of worſhip as a kind of treaſon againſt the prerogative of the One Supreme. Tho' a believer in the truth of religion will not admit the axiom of Hobbes, quoted in one of your late numbers, that "ſuperſtition is a religion out of faſhion," and "religion is a ſuperſtition in faſhion"; yet it muſt be allowed that with regard to controverſial practice it is matter of fact. Who now feels ſhocked at the bitter ſarcaſms levelled at the whole ſyſtem of heathen theology by ſeveral of the early Fathers, which muſt, at the time, have

have appeared to a majority of thoſe to whom they were addreſſed, as blaſphemous in the higheſt degree, and were probably the cauſe of ſome of the perſecutions which fell upon the Chriſtian church? The man who pulled off his hat to a ſtatue of Jupiter, hoping to be remembered for his compliment ſhould his godſhip come "into faſhion" again, had a right notion of the chronological and geographical nature of piety and impiety in the eſtimation of mankind.

What is the inference from theſe obſervations?——That no one ſhould engage at all in religious controverſy, without having brought his mind into ſuch a ſtate, as to bear tranquilly the utmoſt freedom uſed by his opponent againſt perſons or doctrines which he himſelf may deem moſt ſacred——and that ſuch a word as *blaſphemy*, which in fact implies a deciſion of the very point in queſtion, can have no place in fair and ſober diſcuſſions of theological topics. Your's, &c.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Seafaring friend of mine, who has frequently viſited ſome of the towns on the coaſt of Portugal, was lately remarking to me, that blind people are uncommonly numerous in that country; and that frequently their organs of viſion do not ſhew the uſual ſigns of being extinguiſhed, but preſerve apparently their natural luſtre.

I am induced to make mention of this circumſtance in your publication, on account of its extenſive circulation, with a view of having the opinion of ſuch of your correſpondents as may have reſided in Portugal; and the motive for ſo doing is ſuggeſted by the following curious Welſh proverb:

"Tri gelyn ſyz i'r golwg,
Gwin côç, a mêr môç, a mug."

That is:
Three foes there be to the fight,
Red wine, and marrow of ſwine, and ſmoke.

Our preſent habits of living in Wales do not afford opportunities to recognize but one of the things mentioned as hurtful; and I know of no voucher for the deleterious qualities of the other two, beſides the above proverb, and which is the reaſon for laying it before your readers.

There muſt have been ſome cauſe, real or imaginary, for the origin of the adage in queſtion; but it appears very ſingular, that *red wine* ſhould have been the theme of any old ſaying preſerved among the mountains of Wales. I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Jan. 12, 1803. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* RETURNS MADE PURSUANT *to* "*an* ACT *for taking an* ACCOUNT *of the* POPULATION *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *and of the* INCREASE *or* DIMINUTION *thereof.*"

THE act directed that a general enumeration ſhould be made on the 10th March, 1801, in England and Wales, and in Scotland as ſoon after as poſſible. The ſummary of the enumeration appeared to be as follows:

	Perſons.
In England	8,331,434
— Wales	541,546
— Scotland	1,599,068
— Army and Militia	198,351
— Navy and Marines	126,279
— Merchant Seamen	144,558
— Convicts	1,410
Total	10,942,646

The total population of *Great Britain* is ſuppoſed to exceed the above-number, as from ſome pariſhes no returns were received.

The number of houſes in *Ireland* has been nearly aſcertained, by the collection of the hearth-money tax, from which it has been computed that the population of that part of the United Kingdom ſomewhat exceeds 4,000,000.

The iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, the *Scilly* iſlands, and the *Iſle of Man*, were not compriſed in the enumeration. The total population of theſe iſlands has been uſually eſtimated at 80,000 perſons.

On theſe grounds, with a moderate allowance for omiſſions in the returns, the total population of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, appears to be as follows:

	Perſons.
England and Wales	8,872,980
Scotland	1,599,068
Ireland	4,000,000
Iſlands of Guernſey, &c.	80,000
Allowance for omiſſions	77,354
	14,629,402
Soldiers	198,351
Sailors	270,837
Convicts	1,410
Total	15,100,000

The abſtracts of the regiſters of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, all concur in

in ſhewing that there has been a gradual increaſe of the population during the laſt century. It appears from the above accounts, that the enumeration of 1801 amounts to 8,872,980 perſons for England and Wales, to which number an appropriate ſhare of the ſoldiers and mariners is to be added. Theſe appear to be about a thirtieth part; the exiſting population of England and Wales is therefore in the following table taken at 9,168,000, and the population therein attributed to the other years is given in proportion to the average medium of baptiſms at the reſpective periods.

Population of England and Wales throughout the laſt century.

In the year	Population.
1700	5,475,000
1710	5,240,000
1720	5,565,000
1730	5,796,000
1740	6,064,000
1750	6,467,000
1760	6,736,000
1770	7,428,000
1780	7,953,000
1790	8,675,000
1801	9,168,000

The following table for Scotland, is formed in the ſame manner, but is of much leſs authority, as founded on a collection of no more than 99 regiſters from different parts of the country.

Population of Scotland throughout the laſt century.

In the year	Population
1700	1,048,000
1710	1,270,000
1720	1,390,000
1730	1,309,000
1740	1,222,000
1750	1,403,000
1760	1,363,000
1770	1,434,000
1780	1,458,000
1790	1,567,000
1801	1,652,370

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WARTON, in his "Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry," vol. iii. p. 142, mentioning a collection of Chriſtmas Carols, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521, ſays "theſe were feſtal *chanſons* for enlivening the merriments of the Chriſtmas celebrity; and not ſuch religious ſongs as are current at this day with the common people, under the ſame title, and which were ſubſtituted by thoſe enemies of innocent and uſeful mirth, the Puritans," It is not my intention at preſent to enquire how far the Puritans have peculiarly deſerved the character here given of them, and often repeated in the works of this author. They were undoubtedly a ſet of gloomy mortals enough, but I think it might be ſhewn that many others, both of the Catholic and Proteſtant communions, when *equally earneſt* in their religions, have made it equally adverſe to hilarity. But I conceive that he is miſtaken, in point of fact, in ſuppoſing that the Puritans had any ſhare in the compoſition of our Chriſtmas Carols. Indifference, or rather antipathy, to the ceremonial days of the church was a ſtriking feature in their character; and the particular obſervances belonging to the celebration of Chriſtmas ſeem always to have been regarded by them with diſlike. Further, the Carols which I have happened to hear at this ſeaſon, for the moſt part, have ſtrong marks of a Popiſh origin, and refer to legendary tales, which certainly would never be adopted by the Puritans. One of theſe, common in the north of England, relates a curious ſtory of the pregnant virgin's longing for cherries, as ſhe was walking with her betrothed huſband; when, being rudely refuſed by Joſeph in her requeſt of pulling down a bough of the tree, a command, iſſuing from the unborn babe, cauſed it to bow down of itſelf to her hand. I recollect others, almoſt equally puerile and ſuperſtitious, and which point to an origin evidently anterior to the age of Puritaniſm. I ſuſpect, therefore, that Mr. Warton has, in this caſe, hazarded an aſſertion without proof; and I ſhould be glad to know from any of your readers, converſant with ſuch enquiries, whether any authority exiſts for imputing Carols to Puritan compoſers.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Number a Gentleman has made enquiry reſpecting an edition of Tacitus. Such an edition was publiſhed by Mr. Grierſon, at his office in Dublin. It is what, I think, is called ſmall eighteens. The copy I have was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Harwood; and, in his own hand writing, I have, on a blank leaf at the beginning this teſtimony—"This edition of Terence was ſuperintended by the celebrated Mrs. Grierſon, a lady of fine taſte, who publiſhed Tacitus.—*E. Harwood.*"

Homerton, Feb. 15, 1803. H. H. P.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* ORTON, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.—(*Communicated by* MR. ROBINSON.*)

ORTON is supposed to be a contraction for Overton, and to have derived its name from the principal place of the parish being situated under a large and depending scar, or rock. In ancient writings we frequently find it denominated *Sker-over-ton*, or The scar over the town, which seems sufficiently to corroborate this derivation.

This parish lies on the confines of Yorkshire, and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Asby, Crosbygarret, and Ravenstonedale; on the south, by the parishes of Sedbergh and Kendal; on the west, by the parish of Kendal; and on the north, by the parishes of Shap, Crosbyravensworth, and Asby. It extends about eight miles from east to west, and five or six from north to south; and, being almost surrounded with mountains, has the appearance of a large bason or reservoir, whose outlet is at Borrow-bridge, through a deep defile in the hills towards the south.

The soil in the low grounds is generally a fine brown loam; but in more elevated situations is mixed with clay and gravel; and in the mountainous parts consists of a black earth, which grows ling or heath, and of which they make peats for fuel. The river Lune, which runs through nearly the middle of the parish, in a western direction, is the boundary that divides the limestone on the north, from the schist, or rag, and whinstone on the south. The inclination of the limestone is towards the north-east, and forms an angle of forty or forty-five degrees. Near the town of Orton is a white freestone, which forms no bed, but terminates abruptly. There are regular and uniform strata of red freestone, which is situated under the limestone, and has the same inclination. Several people are of opinion, that coals might be found under this latter freestone; but no trials have been made to ascertain what is concealed beneath those strata. The south side of the Lune abounds with schist and whinstone, the beds of which are in an easterly direction, and of various thicknesses, and their inclination is nearly level with the plane of the horizon.

The principal river is the Lune; but the parish of Orton abounds with numerous streams and rivulets, which descend from the mountains, and fertilize the soil. South-east from Sunbiggin is a lake, called Sunbiggintarn, about a mile in circumference, and eighteen yards in depth, which is well stocked with eels, and trouts as red as char; and where wild ducks frequent and breed.

The moors abound with plenty of grouse, and Orton-scar is celebrated for dotterels. In this parish also was abundance of hares and other game; but since the death of the late John Burn, esq. by whom they were greatly preserved from the depredations of poachers, they have been much destroyed.

There have been no accurate observations made here with respect to the state of the barometer or thermometer for any period of time; nor has any guage been fixed for ascertaining the depth of rain which falls throughout the year; but when the high situation of the parish is considered, together with the attraction of the surrounding mountains, it will readily occur, that the climate and temperature of the air must nearly equal those in the most elevated parts of the county. It may be remarked, that the south and west winds are the warmest, and, the Irish Sea being only about twenty-four miles distant, they are accompanied with the greatest quantity of rain. The north and east winds are generally cold and dry, and seldom blow during the summer-months; the German Ocean being at so great a distance, and the high mountains of Stanemore and Crossfell intervening, the rain which rises in those parts, seldom reaches so far.

The air is sharp, and circulates freely, carrying off most of those noxious exhalations and vapours which would injure or destroy the human constitution, and render the inhabitants subject to the diseases engendered in low and fenny situations. The natives of this parish are a healthy and hardy race of people, live to an advanced age, and are liable to no particular disorder; insomuch that the assistance of a doctor or surgeon is seldom required, except in a few cases of surgery, or inoculation for the small-pox. The cow-pox has not yet been introduced into this part. Though it would be difficult to mention any particular instances of longevity, it is no uncommon thing to see people at the age of ninety possessing all their faculties, and capable of reading, even without the help of glasses. Many young people of late, however, have died

* The writer is indebted to Mr. John Wilson, of Midfield, in the parish of Orton, for the materials from which this Statistical Account is chiefly compiled.

of consumptions—diseases which were scarcely known to their forefathers.

It is computed that the whole parish contains about 25,000 acres; of which there are 3500 of meadow; 300 of corn; 9000 of pasture; and 12,200 of waste-lands. As the ground is of different natures, it requires different modes of cultivation. Orton-moor, which has been lately inclosed, and where the soil lies on limestone, is generally first pared and burnt; after which, at the expence of about forty bushels of lime per acre, a crop of turnips is obtained, and it is then sown with oats the two following years. If the same ground be ploughed for a longer period of time, it will be necessary to use more manure; otherwise, the land will become impoverished, and the crop be rendered of comparatively small value. The preceding is, in general, considered as the best and most profitable mode of cultivating and improving the moorish soil, and, though different methods have been pursued, none have been found to answer so well. The anciently inclosed land is mostly meadow-ground. In the production of a crop of corn, lime will not succeed so well as a manure on this as on the moor-earth, because it prevents the grain from ripening at an early period, which is a great disadvantage in high and bleak situations.

It may be necessary to observe, that on the south side of the Lune, the lands which lie contiguous to the river are extremely level and fertile, and the soil, being of a dry and sandy nature, produces excellent crops of corn or grass, without occasioning much expence in the cultivation. But at some distance from the Lune the ground begins to rise towards the mountains; and the land, being generally wet and spongy, requires to be drained before it can be brought into a state of improvement.* This operation being performed, and the soil rendered sufficiently dry, lime is then used to advantage as a manure, especially if the ground be intended for pasture. There are several large inclosures, adjoining to the mountains, which are called Cow-bounds, or common-pastures, and which, perhaps, belong to all the inhabitants of a village or hamlet.

On the north side of the Lune the fields are generally inclosed with stone walls; but, on the south of that river, the fences are chiefly composed of thorn and willow-hedges; though, towards the mountains, walls of stone are again visible. The great increase in the value of the productions of the ground has been the cause of stimulating the farmers to uncommon exertions, and of inducing them to attempt the improvement of their land. Till lately, lime was seldom used as a manure, but is now become the principal ingredient in the mixture of several kinds of compost.

As the landed property is in general occupied by the owners, the number of farmers is considerably less than that of proprietors. The farms are very small, few amounting to 50l. and many not exceeding even 20l. per annum; insomuch, that almost every family is able to cultivate the estate or farm, without hiring servants by the year, or employing day-labourers. It is, therefore, evident that a greater equality exists among this people than will ever result from the wild and baneful theories of Paine.

The situation of this district rendering rain very frequent, it often happens that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Appleby, which is only ten miles distant, frequently enjoy fine weather during the time of sowing and reaping, when the reverse is experienced in this parish. The weather, indeed, is sometimes so very unfavourable, that the harvest is not finished before the end of October, or beginning of November; though it generally terminates soon after the commencement of October.

The quantity and value of the crop greatly depend on the nature of the season: a wet and cloudy summer prevents the grain from ripening at an early period, and consequently reduces the worth of the corn; whilst, on the contrary, a fine and dry season is followed by an early harvest, and the crops will be equivalent to those grown under a more friendly climate. From these circumstances it is impossible to ascertain, with precision, the annual value of a crop of corn. Difference of soils also will occasion a difference in the estimation of the grain; for whilst some crops are worth twenty pounds per acre, others may

* The most approved method of draining practised in this parish is, to cut a channel about two feet in depth, and sixteen inches in breadth, and to wall it on the sides, and cover it over with stones. The depth and breadth of the conduit, however, will require to be regulated by the wetness of the ground; and the distance between each drain must be proportioned to the declivity of the land, though, in general, the intervention of a space of eight or nine yards is deemed sufficient. The expence is generally computed at the rate of one shilling per rod of seven yards.

may be found, the value of which will not amount to forty shillings.

Oats are the principal grain sown in this parish; but there is some barley grown on the dry and sandy land near the river Lune. Wheat makes no part of the crops here; for it has been found not to succeed, except in particular years, on account of the alternate rains and frosts in the spring. The whole of the grain grown in the parish of Orton, even in the present improved state of the land, is not sufficient to supply the inhabitants with bread during the year.

It is seldom that the farmer sows his land with artificial grasses, except the moor-ground near the village of Orton; and from the opinion entertained of them in general, it does not seem probable that this kind of husbandry will ever become very prevalent. If the farmer would lay down his land full of manure, he need not be at the expence of artificial grasses, as it would prove sufficiently productive.

The best land for feeding cattle fat in this district is the limestone soil. In some place, an extent of ground of one acre and a half is deemed sufficient for fattening a cow or ox; but this greatly depends on the nature and quality of the land. As the meadow-ground is generally the best, if the hay be well got in, it will feed cattle without the assistance of corn.—Sheep, for the most part, are sold towards the end of summer, and carried into lower and warmer situations, where the wethers are immediately fed with turnips, and the ewes, with their lambs, are fattened and killed in the spring and summer following. The sheep are a mixture of Scotch and English breed; the tups being English, and the ewes Scotch. The reason for this intermixture is, that Scotch tups are found to render the flock weak and tender, and the wool too light and fine for the climate. The cows are in general of the long-horned kind; but there are some of the Scotch breed kept on farms near the mountains.

The yearly value of an acre varies so much in different parts of the parish, that it is almost impossible to make any just estimation; some land being worth 3l. whilst others will not give 3s. an acre. But estimating the small farms collectively, the ground is rented at about 1l. 5s. per acre. In comparing the rent of the estates with their estimated produce, the latter will appear nearly to double the former. The total value of the produce of the district may be reckoned at 10,000l. and the valued rent at 5970l. per ann.

Since the consumption of the parish is greater than its produce, the price of grain and other provisions is regulated by the neighbouring markets of Appleby, Kendal, and Kirkbystephen; the first of which is the principal place for buying and selling corn in the county, and from whence a constant supply of that article is brought to Orton every week. If we were to form a statement of the annual consumption of grain and other provisions in this district, we might say 16,700 stones * of oatmeal, 1000 of fine flour, and 4000 of butcher's meat, besides a vast quantity of potatoes, which are principally grown in the parish.

A male servant employed in the business of farming has about ten or twelve guineas a year; a female servant, four or five pounds. During the summer, a day-labourer has 1s. 3d. and his victuals; excepting in hay-time, when the wages are nearly doubled. A girl hired by the day has generally sixpence and her victuals. A tailor, 10d.—a carpenter, 1s. 6d.—and a mason 1s. 6d. a day and his victuals. In winter, a labourer in husbandry has only 1s. a day and victuals, and can scarcely obtain employment. The price of labour, though considerably higher than it was formerly, is certainly far beneath the present price of the necessaries of life.

Industry and the arts have made only a slow progress in this district; and the inhabitants will not venture in any speculations of trade. They do not feel that strong desire of improving their circumstances which would excite and impel them to exertion and enterprize. The only species of manufacture carried on here, is the knitting of worsted stockings for Kendal; and the hosiers come once in three weeks to Orton, where they receive them, and deliver a quantity of worsted in return. There are knit every week in this parish about 560 pairs of stockings, for which the people receive 12l. or 13l. sterling.

The parish of Orton maintains its poor collectively, and has no separate or independent townships. About 30 years ago the poor-rates amounted to 30l. per annum, since which period they have continued to increase, and at present are near 200l. a year. The number of poor at this time amounts to about 40 persons, who, at an average, receive 8s. 4d. a month each.

* The stone of oatmeal and flour is 16 pounds; that of butchers' meat is 14 pounds, of 16 ounces.

each. They are all out-penſioners, as the pariſh is not provided with a poor-houſe. It certainly would be prudent, as well as humane, to afford timely aſſiſtance to thoſe who are likely to become neceſſitous, and thus, perhaps, prevent their being very burthenſome to the pariſh; for it is too often experienced, that many of thoſe who are accuſtomed to a regular ſupply, become idle and improvident: by loſing their ſenſe of independence, they alſo loſe their regard to character. The manner of ſupporting the poor in England does not appear to check, much leſs to prevent and eradicate, the evils complained of in every pariſh. When the celebrated Count Rumford undertook to ſweep away the whole mendicant tribe from the ſtreets of Munich, which, to the great diſgrace of the police, and the diſcredit of the government, abounded with theſe poor and miſerable wretches, he "had houſes of induſtry opened, work and employment found, and wholeſome and plentiful viands prepared for them. In ſhort, by the eſtabliſhment of moſt excellent practical regulations, the author of this admirable ſcheme ſo far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that theſe heretofore miſerable objects began to cheriſh the idea of independence, to imbibe the notion of obtaining an honeſt livelihood by the exertion of a competent portion of labour, to prefer induſtry to idleneſs, and decency to filth, rags, and the ſqualidneſs dependent on beggary."* Some regulations of the ſame nature are certainly highly requiſite in many parts of England. And when a ſmall aſſiſtance, ſeaſonably adminiſtered, will enable a poor man to continue his occupation, to earn his bread, and to maintain his family for many years; how imprudent and inhuman "to withhold the kind relief," and to ſuffer him to ſink into extreme poverty and wretchedneſs!

According to the late Dr. Burn, this pariſh, in 1777, conſiſted of 360 families, all of which, excepting a family of Quakers, were of the Church of England. The number of inhabitants at preſent amounts to 1230, inſomuch that it would appear they are diminiſhed ſince the writing of Dr. Burn's Hiſtory. They are all, excepting a very few, of the eſtabliſhed church, and come five, ſix, or ſeven miles, every Sunday, to attend divine worſhip. It muſt, however, be remarked, that many of them go to the church merely for the purpoſe of having an opportunity of purchaſing goods at the ſhops, and of drinking in the alehouſes; and when the late Dr. Burn was requeſted by his dioceſan to prevent theſe indecent and immoral practices, he replied, that "if he hindered his pariſhioners from reſorting to the inns, and buying and ſelling on Sundays, he ſhould ſoon have no hearers at the place of worſhip!" There are a few Methodiſts, who have their itinerant preachers, and who, according to Mr. Wilſon, though they conſider the reſt of mankind as impious and profane, agree with them "in laying up treaſures upon earth," and, like the Phariſees of old, "ſtrain at a gnat and ſwallow a camel."

This pariſh is divided into five townſhips or manors—Orton, Raiſbeck, Langdale, Tebay, and Bretherdale. Orton is the principal place, and is ſituated ten miles from Appleby, thirteen from Kendal, and two north of the river Lune. It contains ſixty houſes, which are built in an irregular manner, and covered with blue ſlate. Adjoining to Orton is the ſeat of the late John Burn, eſq. which is a regular ſtone building, conſiſting of a neat front, and two circular wings. The windows of this edifice are very large, and adorned with columns of the Ionic order. The portico is partly after the Venetian manner, and the entablature has a good effect. The building faces the weſt, in the front of which is a garden, that is laid out in a good form, and, during the life of its late owner, was kept in excellent order. In the middle of the garden is a circular piece of ground, about thirty yards in diameter, which ſerves occaſionally for a bowling-green. Orton has a weekly market on Fridays, and three annnal fairs for cattle. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 300.

Raiſbeck is ſituated about two miles eaſt from Orton, and contains eleven houſes, and between fifty and ſixty inhabitants. Langdale ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river Lune, has eight houſes, and thirty-four inhabitants. Tebay, which is the largeſt village in the pariſh, excepting Orton, is ſeated on a bay of the Lune, whoſe waters form a half-circle round it; and contains ſixteen houſes, and about ſixty-four inhabitants. Beſides theſe, which are the principal villages in the pariſh, there are a number of ſmaller places ſituated in different parts of the diſtrict.

There are five inns, four of which are in the village of Orton. The public roads, though extending nearly thirty miles

* *Vide Public Characters of* 1801-1802, *page* 321.

miles in length, are kept in good repair, and there is only one toll-gate. Though there is, perhaps, as much bad road in Weſtmoreland as in any part of England, conſidering the extent of the county, it has nevertheleſs been greatly improved, eſpecially in this pariſh, by means of the late Dr. Burn and his ſon.

In this diſtrict are a number of ſtone-bridges, five of which are placed over the Lune, and have from one to three arches each.

The church, which is an old Gothic building, ſtands upon a riſing ground, on the north ſide of the village of Orton, has a tower-ſteeple, with four large bells, and is dedicated to *All Saints*. The roof is flat, and covered with lead. The inhabitants, whoſe frugal diſpoſitions have always inclined them to parſimony, have been careful not to ſpend more money, either in improving or decorating the ſacred edifice, than is barely ſufficient to keep it from falling, inſomuch, that it retains its ancient form, and appears like a well-preſerved ruin of antiquity. The living is vicarial, which is rated in the King's books at 16l. 17s. 3½d. but which is now worth nearly 160l. per annum. The preſentation is in the gift of the pariſhioners, who purchaſed the ſame, together with the rectorial tythes, of Francis Morice, eſq. of the city of Weſtminſter, and Francis Philips, gent. of the city of London, for the ſum of 570l. In order to avoid confuſion, the landholders, who are the patrons, and amount to about 240 in number, keep the advowſon in the hands of truſtees, whom they bind to preſent according to a majority of votes on the day of election. The vicars, during the laſt and preſent century, have been Meſſrs. Nelſon, Burn, Redman, and Milner. The vicarage-houſe, which is ſituated near the church, was greatly improved by the late Dr. Burn, who ſurrounded it with trees.

In this pariſh are two ſchools; one at Orton and the other at Tebay. The ſchoolmaſter at Orton, who is alſo pariſh-clerk, receives, for performing both his offices, about 40l. a year. This ſtipend ariſes, partly from lands bequeathed to the ſchool, and partly from quarter-pence paid by thoſe whom the truſtees do not conſider as poor people. The ſchool at Tebay was founded in 1672, and endowed with land of the preſent yearly value of 35l. which, added to the fees paid to the maſter, forms a ſtipend of about 40l. per annum. The Engliſh, Latin, and Greek languages, together with writing and arithmetic, are taught at both theſe ſeminaries; and the late maſter at Tebay inſtructed his pupils in the elements of Euclid, and the knowledge of the French tongue. Mr. Chapman, who taught this ſchool about three years ago, was an ornament to his profeſſion, and fell a victim to intenſeneſs of ſtudy at a very early age. The inſtitution of parochial ſeminaries is to the honour as well as the utility of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland. It proves, in a very high degree, the wiſdom and the patriotiſm of our forefathers. At theſe neceſſary and uſeful ſchools of literary and religious knowledge, eſtabliſhed in every pariſh, many have received the firſt rudiments of learning, who have afterwards been eminent in the pulpit or the bar, and become ornaments to their country, and bleſſings to mankind. How much is it to be regretted, that ſo uſeful a claſs of men ſhould be ſo neglected, that their ſalaries are not augmented in proportion to the increaſed opulence of the times!

The land on the north ſide of the Lune is freehold, and can therefore be diſpoſed of according to the pleaſure of the owner; but that on the ſouth of the river, including the manors of Langdale and Tebay, is moſtly cuſtomary, and holden of Lord Viſcount Lowther, and deſcends in a direct line to the next heir, unleſs otherwiſe conveyed by deed during the life of the poſſeſſor. Notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the eſtates in general, many of them have deſcended from father to ſon for ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, and the property has been kept entire.

The number of horſes in the pariſh amounts to upwards of 300. They are not in general ſmall, being from 13 to 15 hands in height. They are chiefly uſed for huſbandry, and their value is from 10l. to 20l. each. The number of cattle is about 1000; that of ſheep, 8000 or 10,000; and of pigs, about 200.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of a* VOYAGE *made from* CONSTANTINOPLE *to* TREBIZOND, *in the* YEAR 1796, *by* CIT. BEAUCHAMPS.

(Continued from page 35.)

BEFORE I continue the account of my obſervations on the ſhore of the Black Sea, from Trebizond to Conſtantinople, I ſhall give the diſtances of various points, which have been furniſhed me by ſeveral Captains of veſſels that conſtantly

navigate this coaſt. Theſe diſtances are the more valuable, as they mark, with preciſion, the poſition of Irizeh, Gounieh (*or Gomeh*) Batoumi (*or Batumi*) and Fatz, on the mouth of the river Phaſis, places which we were not able to viſit. The Turkiſh miles are evidently five to the nautical league, as I ſhall preſently ſhew. In the parallel column I have reduced them to nautical miles, of three to the league.

Computed Diſtances between various Points on the Black Sea.	*Turkiſh Miles.*	*Nautical Miles, 3 to a League.*
From Trebizond to Irizeh	60	36
.... Irizeh to Gounieh	70	42
.... Gounieh to Batoumi	20 to 25	12 to 15
.... Batoumi to Fatz (Mouth of the Phaſis)	50	30
.... Trebizond to Cape Joros	25	15
.... Cape Joros to Buyuk Liman	18	10.8
.... Cape Joros to Cape Kerebu	25	15
.... Trebizond to Cape Vona	170	102
.... Cape Vona to Cape Yaſſoun	16	9.6
.... Cape Yaſſoun to Fatſah (*Fatſia* or *Vatiſah*)*	15	9
.... Fatſah to Unieh	20	12
.... Unieh to the Cape at the River Thermeh	25	15
.... Unieh to Samſoun	75	45
.... Samſoun to Sinapa	125	75
.... Guerzeh (or *Ghoerzoed*) to Sinapa	18	10.2
.... Sinapa to Ak-liman (the north of the Caſtle)	9	5 4
The circumference of the Peninſula of Sinope	16	9.6
From Sinapa (or Sinope) to Cape Indjeh	20 to 25	12 to 15
.... Sinapa to Iſtiſane	50	30
.... Sinapa to Ineboli	100	60
.... Ineboli to Inichi	16	9.6
.... Ineboli to Kerempeh (*Karempi* or *Kerumpe*)	27	16.2
.... Kerempeh to Ghydros (or *Kitros*)	28	16.8
.... Ghydros to Amaſſero (*Ameſtros* or *Amaſtro*)	36	21.6
.... Amaſſero to Eregri (or *Erekli*)—(*Heraclea* of *Pontus*)	100	60
.... Amaſſero to the mouth of the River Partina (*Partheni*, *Bartin*)	18	10.2
.... the mouth of the Partina to the village of Partina	18	10.2
.... the river Partina to Filios (or *Kilios*)	18	10.2
.... Cape Kilimili to Eregri	45	27
.... Eregri to Port Kefken	100	60
.... Kefken to the mouth of the Channel of Conſtantinople (*Boſphorus*)	83	49.8
.... the mouth of the Boſphorus to Conſtantinople	15	12

It is eaſy to ſee, that the miles which the celebrated Tournefort mentions in his work, cannot be the nautical mile, the third of a league; for this author ſays, that the diſtance between Eregri, or Heraclea of Pontus, and Sinope, is 310 miles, which would make 103 leagues and a third. This diſtance correſponds with none of the charts, not even with my own, in which the points of Eregri and Sinope, laid down from aſtronomical obſervation, are ſtill more diſtant. Our ſailors aſſerted, that the diſtance between the above two points is 291 miles of the country (always meaning by ſea). Theſe 291 miles, when reduced to nautical miles, of three to the league, give $174\frac{2}{5}$, or about 58 leagues 2 miles, and this diſtance is very nearly the ſame as appears upon my chart.

* *Note of the Author.*—This Fatſah, or Vatiſah, as it is put down in the charts, muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed from Fatz, mentioned above. Vatiſah is in the gulph of Unieh, but Fatz is ſituated at the mouth of the river Phaſis. In all theſe names the Turkiſh pronunciation has been preſerved; for geographers are aware, that a word which has paſſed through two or three European languages ſucceſſively, is no longer diſtinguiſhable.

To

To confirm what I have juſt advanced, I ſhall take from Tournefort's journal the progreſs made in a ſingle day, in which only oars were uſed—"On the 29th of April, though our felucca was very large, we made forty miles by oars alone, and we encamped at noon-day on the ſhore of the Dichtiles," &c.

Tournefort was on board a felucca ſimilar to our's: there were on board four paſſengers, four ſailors, and a ſteerſman, in all nine perſons, with their effects; we had preciſely the ſame number of ſailors. Our veſſel was twenty-three feet long and eight feet wide: as we had no log we reckoned our way by the time which the foam of the ſea took to paſs from the head to the ſtern; and we never made more than two knots an hour by oars alone. Can it be ſuppoſed then, that Tournefort, who was in the ſuite of a Baſha, and all his women, could have made thirteen and a third nautical leagues in ſeven or eight hours: and beſides, he was ſailing againſt the current, which, at the entrance of the Black Sea, flows from eaſt to weſt.

By ſumming up the whole of Tournefort's route, and reducing the miles to five to the league, the diſtance from Conſtantinople to Trebizond is made to be nearly 880 nautical miles, whilſt, from my reckoning, it amounts to 975: but as Tournefort did not know the language, we may fairly queſtion whether he underſtood the information which was given him, and perhaps he did not pay very particular attention to diſtances.

I found the difference of longitude between Conſtantinople and Trebizond to be 42′ 45″ of time, equal to 10° 41′ 15″, which gives, in the parallel of 41° 3′, 161 nautical leagues: if the 915 Turkiſh miles be eſtimated to be 195 leagues, there will remain 34 leagues for the windings of the coaſt.

According to the plan which I have given, the diſtance is 120 miles (three to the league) from Trebizond to the mouth of the Phaſis, the extremity of the Black Sea, in the direction of ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, which gives $32\frac{6}{10}$ leagues for the perpendicular to the meridian of Trebizond. On the other hand it is eaſy to ſee, by the chart, that the perpendicular from Varna, weſtward, on the meridian of Conſtantinople, is 20 leagues. By adding the three ſums, the greateſt length of the Black Sea is found to be 214 nautical leagues, whereas, according to Cit. Bonne, it would be 300. We ſhall afterwards find, in the ſequel of this memoir, when ſpeaking of Sinope, what is its ſmalleſt breadth.

Before quitting Trebizond I ſhall mention what little I have been able to obſerve concerning this town, which retains hardly any other trace of its celebrity than its name. I have already told the reader that I could not, however, walk out without a guard at my heels, and I did not venture to aſk many queſtions of thoſe around me.

A traveller in Turkey excites more or leſs ſuſpicion, according to his general behaviour. If he only paſſes through the country, he makes his obſervations without moleſtation; if he appears very much employed in ſome particular branch of ſcience, in botany, for inſtance, he may purſue his inquiries without giving umbrage to the government. I was in another predicament—I arrived at Trebizond with a certain ſuite, carefully concealing my charts and my inſtruments, going very little out beyond the bounds of the caſtle, and always with the conſent of the Bey. The inhabitants, who knew that I returned directly from thence to Conſtantinople, have ſtill to learn what was my buſineſs at Trebizond, and muſt have ſuppoſed me to be charged with ſome ſecret commiſſion. The idlers of the coffee-houſes ſaid that I was a ſpy of my government; the Baſha and the Beys believed, from the high letters of recommendation which I brought with me, that I was intimately acquainted with the grandees of the Porte; and I perceived, when I aſked permiſſion to return, that they all three conſented to it from different motives.

There hardly remain at Trebizond any traces of the reſidence of the Greek Emperors. The town is built on the ſlope of a hill, towards the ſea-ſhore, and in a very charming ſituation. It forms an imperfect ſquare; the walls are lofty, embattled, but very ill kept up; they enclole a half ruined caſtle, where the two Beys reſide. The ſtreets are narrow, and have a paved cauſeway. All the town, except the part adjoining the ſea, conſiſts of little elſe than large walled gardens.

The preſent trade of Trebizond is in very little activity; it exports linen-cloth, copper, walnuts, and ſlaves from Georgia.

Half a league from the town is the church of St. Sophia, which contains nothing remarkable.

The Lazes are a fierce-looking people: they all go armed, even in the town, with a gun and piſtols.

Their

Their dreſs conſiſts of a pair of drawers, and a veſt of blue-grey cloth.

I cannot ſpeak as to the population of this town, as I did not venture to make any enquiries of the kind; but I do not think it amounts to more than fifteen thouſand ſouls, Turks, Lazes, and Chriſtians.

Having ſucceeded in obtaining the certain geographical poſition of Trebizond, I prepared to depart, and I requeſted a ſmall bark for my return, as this was the beſt way to ſee the coaſt, and to take the bearings of different points. I therefore agreed with a Lazee owner to take me to Sinope.

We embarked the 11th of July for Platana, there to await a favourable wind. All the larger ſhips of Trebizond anchor in this place. Platana is an open road, with good anchorage, in a ſandy bottom, three leagues from Trebizond. The aſpect of the coaſt is delightful; it is well enough cultivated, and broken with foreſts. The neighbouring mountains riſe in a ſugar-loaf form, which creates delicious vallies; ſeveral of the country-houſes on the ſlope of theſe hills give them a very agreeable aſpect. It was now harveſt-time, and I have remarked that the climate of the ſouthern part of the Black Sea is by no means ſultry: an excellent thermometer which I took with me never roſe higher than 81° *Fah.* on ſhore, and in the midſt of ſummer I perceived ſnow on the mountains.

We quitted Platana on the 13th, ranging along the coaſt, which is all the way covered with wood: the mountains are rugged, and the foreſts on their ſides appear to be falling down into the ſea, or rather to be riſing out of that element. We rowed along the coaſt, and two hours before ſun-ſet we came before Eſky Kaleh (the old caſtle). Our track was N. W. a quarter W. In the evening we anchored near a village, from which I took the bearing of Cape Kerelu, which was S. W. a quarter W. nine miles.

On the 14th, at ſeven in the morning, we came off Cape Kerelu, where there is a ruined caſtle. From hence Cape Karaboroun (Black Cape) bears 12 or 13 miles W. S. W. The weather hazy, a fog hanging on the tops of the mountains, which are not very lofty, but ſteep. From Cape Kerelu the coaſt retires to the W. S. W.

At noon, Tirvoli, a large town, bore four miles W. S.W. and Cape Kara-boroun S. W. a quarter W. nine miles. Here Cape Vona bears W. a quarter, N.W. quarter N. at leaſt 30 miles. From Cape Joros, which is here in ſight, the coaſt proceeds W. S.W. nearly, and retires in a ſemicircular ſweep to Vona. The bay appears to run from 18 to 20 miles within the ſhore. Cloſe to Cape Kara-boroun I took the height of the ſun by the reflecting circle: the hour, compared with the time-piece, gave me 38′ 28″ 6, difference in time between this point and Conſtantinople, and 36° 13′ 30″. for Paris.

From hence the coaſt proceeds, firſt weſtward, and then turns northward to Cape Vona, one of the moſt important points for obſervation on the whole coaſt. On the 16th we anchored in the weſtern extremity of the road of Vona.

The latitude of Vona (taking the mean of ſeven obſervations) is 41° 6′ 35″. The longitude, eaſt of Conſtantinople, I found to be 35′ 32″ 7. in time, or 8°. 55′ 10″.

The road of Vona appears to afford good anchorage. We here experienced ſeveral violent ſqualls of wind. We met in this place with a Turkiſh frigate, which had been lying there for a week, and had rode out the ſame winds without driving.

The hiſtory of this frigate affords a curious inſtance of the knowledge which the Turks poſſeſs in navigation. She ſailed a week before us from Conſtantinople for Sinope: but contrary winds having obliged her to ſtand out to ſea, ſhe loſt her way in a fog. She fell in by chance with a ſmall veſſel, which put her right on her courſe, and ſhe made the land at Samſoun, whence ſhe found her way to Sinope. This, however, was the beſt part of her voyage, for on returning to Conſtantinople a gale of wind carried her to the Crimea. Loſing her Greek pilot in the paſſage, ſhe thought ſhe was on the right track to Conſtantinople, when, by conſtant tacking, ſhe made the mouths of the Phaſis, in Georgia; thence ſhe arrived at the road of Vona, where ſhe was obliged to take a pilot. She had neither charts on board, nor any inſtruments to take altitudes. This puts me in mind of what Iſhak-bey ſaid to me at Conſtantinople, on the ſubject of the Black Sea navigation:—"The Turks uſe no maps, either good or bad, ſo that if you rectify them, it will be for our neighbours and not for ourſelves."

We weighed anchor, and left the road of Vona on the 23d, rowing, in order to double Cape Vona. In the evening we anchored in the road of Yaſſoun. From Cape Yaſſoun (which is low, and ſurrounded

rounded with breakers) I found the bearings of Fatſah to be S. W. a quarter W. 4°. W. eight or nine miles: and of Cape Unich to be W. 10°. N. ſeventeen or eighteen miles. This latter point is therefore erroneouſly placed in the charts S. W. of Yaſſoun, and I aſcertained this correction by repeated obſervation on the compaſs.

Leaving Cape Yaſſoun, and not far off it is a ſquare tower, on the top of a ſugar-loaf-ſhaped hill, which forms a good land-mark. We ſailed from Yaſſoun in the morning, with an eaſterly wind, at the rate of three to four knots an hour: when we were half way between Yaſſoun and Unieh, the greateſt depth of the bay, in a perpendicular line to our courſe, was about nine miles. In the evening we anchored at Unieh, having cut acroſs the gulph of Fatſah during this day, from one extreme cape to the other. The ſhores and inland country are thickly covered with wood.

Unieh is a ſmall town on the coaſt, in a delightful poſition, being ſituated, like Trebizond, on the ſlope of a hill: the houſes are all in the midſt of gardens, facing to the eaſt, and lengthening on towards Cape Unieh. A ſmall river runs through the town, the banks of which form a valley, bounded by woody hills. Without being an enthuſiaſt for foreign countries, I muſt acknowledge myſelf much ſtruck with the appearance of theſe ſhores, covered with foreſts to the water's edge; and this was particularly grateful to me, who had ſeen little elſe but deſerts in my travels in theſe parts; for even Perſia, this celebrated empire, has neither woods nor rivers, at leaſt in the northern provinces, over which I travelled for 300 leagues, and I do not recollect to have ſeen a ſingle timber-tree in moſt of the Greek iſles in which I ever ſet foot.

The road of Unieh is pretty good: the *ſaïks*, which are the large veſſels of the country, anchor about half a league off ſhore, the ſmaller craft are drawn aſhore on the approach of rough weather, as we did with our own bark, to avoid a hard gale.

We found on the ſand of the beach a bulbous-rooted plant, with a flower of a dazzling white; it riſes about a foot high, and, I underſtand, is very common at Alexandria.

By obſervations on the height of the ſun, from the level of the ſea, we eſtimated the longitude of Unieh at 33′. 33″7.

On the 28th it was very cold in the night: the thermometer, incloſed in its caſe, fell to 63°. Fah.

We quitted Unieh on the 28th, with an eaſterly wind. From Cape Unieh to Cape Teherehembeh the ſhore is covered with breakers; the chain of mountains retires to about nine to twelve miles from the ſea, and the plain below is very flat, and covered with trees. The general direction of the coaſt is nearly N. W.

We found a ſhoal here, beginning near Unieh, and extending much above the river Thermeh, acroſs the mouth of which we ſailed.

From Cape Unieh, Cape Thermeh bears W. quarter N. W. 4°. N. and appears about 24 miles off.

We came to the termination of the flat ſhore at Cape Teherehembeh, behind which the diſtant mountains appear very lofty. Before this cape I took the height of the ſun, which gave the longitude of this point to be 29′ 57″ 7. from Conſtantinople, or 34° 6′ 5″ from Paris.

On the 31ſt we were off Guerzeh, longitude 24′ 59″ 6. from Conſtantinople. The ſhore is rocky, covered with wood, and around the town the ground is cultivated, and planted with olive-trees. A ſmall river runs through it. On the night of the 1ſt of Auguſt we anchored at Sinope. I immediately ſent my Janiſſary with my firman to the Governor, and I had a houſe directly provided me, in which I eſtabliſhed myſelf for the preſent.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* CAMBRIDGE.

(*Continued from p.* 31, *of No.* 97.)

IT is now time to beſtow more particular notice upon the town of Cambridge; in doing which, other remarks upon the univerſity will be occaſionally intermixed. This town was probably much larger, than it is now, in the time of the Romans; and according to ſome accounts it extended from Grantcheſter, a village on the ſouth-weſt, to Cheſterton on the north-weſt, and conſequently was more than three miles in length. It was certainly a Roman city, and was then on the oppoſite ſide of the river: the remains of a Roman ſtation are yet exiſting near the caſtle; the fortification of which appears to have been regular, and the entrenchments diſtinctly marked out. The caſtle was built by William the Conqueror, the gate-houſe of which ſtill remains, and is employed as the county-gaol; but a new priſon is now building in the caſtle-yard,

upon a plan at once original, commodious, and extenſive. Near the caſtle is an artificial hill, from the top of which a pleaſant view may be taken of the town and the adjacent country. The town has already been ſaid to have been incorporated in 1101; and it is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. It contains nearly 1700 houſes, and, according to the late returns, more than 10,000 inhabitants, excluſive of the univerſity. The river on which it is ſituated, and from which its name is derived, is formed of ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, which unite about four miles above the town: it is navigable for lighters as far as Cambridge, from all the lower country, through Ely, near which it meets with the Ouſe, and Lynn, where it falls into the ſea. Poets have ſung of "Cam's inſpiring banks;" and, therefore, we ought to conclude they were inſpiring to them: but the ſtream itſelf is "long, winding, melancholy, ſlow"—and the moſt unlikely that can be imagined to inſpire poetical ideas, except when the rains have made it turbid by increaſing its velocity; and then it is poſſible the ſluggiſh mind may be rouſed into action by ſeeing an image of itſelf. To return to the town—it is at preſent about a mile in length, and its greateſt breadth about half as much. Moſt of the ſtreets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. The three principal ſtreets are Bridge-ſtreet, St. Andrew's, and Trumpington-ſtreet: the two latter are broad, airy, and pleaſant. The whole town is well paved, and would be well lighted if the injudicious plan of uſing lenſes in the lamps, were relinquiſhed. It cannot be pretended that theſe lenſes *increaſe* the *quantity* of light; they only throw more in ſome directions, by decreaſing it in others: and thus the light, which ought to be generally diffuſed on all ſides, at leaſt from the walls, is rendered glaring in ſome directions, and ſcarcely perceptible in others. Here are fourteen pariſhes, and as many pariſh-churches; the largeſt of which is St. Mary's. This is uſed alſo as the univerſity church, where the different members attend on Sundays and holidays to hear ſermons, after having prayers in their reſpective college chapels. The pariſhioners have the uſe of it, for prayers, at different times of the day; and may return if they pleaſe to hear the ſermon. Theſe ſermons ought to be preached, in turn, by bachelors of divinity, and maſters of arts, who have completed their firſt year; but as they are allowed to provide ſubſtitutes, which they generally do, it is ſeldom that the univerſity pulpit is filled by a good preacher; except on Commencement Sunday, and a few other remarkable days, when the preachers are appointed by the Vice-chancellor. The moſt populous pariſh is that of Trinity; the lanes, ſtreets, and alleys of which are fully crowded with houſes and inhabitants. Its pariſh church is better attended than any other in Cambridge, for the purpoſe of hearing Mr. Simeon, the vicar and lecturer, who is well known as a zealous and uſeful preacher. Beſides the pariſh-churches, and college-chapels, there are ſeveral other places of worſhip:—a Quakers' meeting-houſe, which is ſeldom uſed, as there is not a ſingle Quaker reſiding in the town; a Jews' ſynagogue, where worſhip is weekly performed; three Diſſenters' meeting-houſes, one of which is occupied by Baptiſts, and the other two by Independents: the firſt of theſe congregations is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, having for their preacher Mr. Robert Hall, who is ſo much diſtinguiſhed for his maſterly and impreſſive eloquence. The Diſſenters, upon the whole, are numerous, and highly reſpectable: liberal themſelves, and treated with liberality by the univerſity.

The police of the town is formed jointly by the univerſity and town; the Vice-chancellor being always a magiſtrate, by virtue of his office: two proctors are alſo appointed by the univerſity, to attend to the diſcipline and behaviour of the ſtudents, ſearch houſes of ill fame, commit women of looſe and abandoned characters, and even thoſe who are ſuſpected to be ſuch. It is much to be wiſhed that more vigilance were employed in theſe particulars; and that all parties would unite to ſuppreſs the impudence and indecency of thoſe peſts of ſociety, who wait not for the darkneſs of the night, but in broad day-light parade the ſtreets, in contempt of all authority, and to the diſguſt of every virtuous mind. There is no watch, except in one pariſh, (St. Mary's) where two men are ſtationed from eleven o'clock every evening till ſix the next morning. It was once thought impoſſible to maintain a watch againſt the high ſpirits and wild conduct of ſome of the ruder gownſmen; but this inſtance, produced by the frequency of robberies the winter before the laſt, ſhews the fallacy of the opinion, even when ſo ſmall a force is uſed: much more groundleſs

would

would it be, if the example were followed in every pariſh. It may be proper to obſerve here, that an erroneous notion is prevalent in ſome parts of the country, reſpecting the horrors of Cambridge, and the danger of walking in the ſtreets on evenings; whereas, in truth, there is no more danger of this kind than in other large towns: the ſtreets are in general perfectly peaceable, and if now and then a *row* (to uſe the elegant phraſeology of the place) happens to be made by a few unruly Cantabs, nobody interferes with them, nor they with other perſons; and, when they are tired of quarrelling, they retire in peace. Inſtances to the contrary have occurred; but they are rare.

There is no manufacture in Cambridge to any extent: its trade conſiſts chiefly in oil, iron, and corn, particularly oats and barley. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is to furniſh the univerſity with neceſſaries of all kinds: moſt of this buſineſs is tranſacted upon credit to the tutors of the reſpective colleges, who are anſwerable for the payment of moſt of their pupils' bills, which they diſcharge at ſtated times; but the credit is extremely long, ſeldom being leſs than twelve months after the delivery of the account; and is frequently protracted to eighteen months, or two years. The extent and univerſality of this ſyſtem contribute neceſſarily to increaſe the price of many arcles. The markets, which are under the ſole juriſdiction of the Univerſity, are ſupplied in the moſt abundant manner with every article of proviſion: the quantities that are expoſed for ſale, are ſometimes aſtoniſhing, and its quality is in general excellent. The chief market-day is Saturday; but there is a market every day in the week, except Sunday and Monday, for fowls, eggs, and butter: the laſt article is always made up into rolls of ſuch a thickneſs that a pound of butter ſhall be a yard in length. This curious practice is peculiar to Cambridge; but it has its advantages, for it renders the butter much more eaſily diviſible into certain portions, called *ſizes*, for the uſe of the collegians. Great quantities of fruit are brought, in their ſeaſon, from Ely and the villages in its neighbourhood, as well as thoſe about Cambridge; inſomuch that, though very little fruit is grown in the town, no place in the world can be more plentifully ſupplied with it. Towards the ſouth end of the market-place, ſtands Hobſon's conduit, from which water is always running, through ſeveral iron pipes. This conduit was built by the celebrated Hobſon the carrier, who gave riſe to the proverbial expreſſion of "Hobſon's choice:—this or none"—by letting out horſes to the ſtudents, in ſuch a rotation that they had an equal ſhare of reſt and work, and by reſolutely refuſing to let any other horſe than that which, in its turn, was placed next the door. A ſhort diſtance behind the Conduit, is the Shire-hall; and ſtill further backward, the Town-hall; the effect of which in appearance is loſt by its ſituation. Near the ſouthern extremity of Trumpington-ſtreet, on a well ſelected ſpot, ſtands Addenbrooke's-hoſpital, which is ſupported by voluntary contributions. The houſe is a neat brick building, judiciouſly contrived for the purpoſes of its erection. This excellent charity has been productive of the happieſt effects to thouſands of our fellow-creatures, to whom every other means of relief was inacceſſible: upon an average, about 700 patients have been relieved annually. The accounts having fallen into arrear, exertions have been made, and are ſtill making, by various benevolent perſons, in its favour, which it is to be hoped will prove effectual. The free grammar ſchool in Cambridge was founded by Dr. Perſe, of Caius college, for the education of 100 boys, who are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Cheſterton, and Trumpington; the ſame gentleman alſo built alms-houſes for ſix poor ſingle perſons, not leſs than 40 years of age, who receive an annual ſtipend of 4l. each.

Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other charity-ſchools (firſt eſtabliſhed by the celebrated WILLIAM WHISTON) and alms' houſes, which are reſpectively ſupported either by legacies and endowments, benefactions from colleges, or voluntary ſubſcriptions. It has been ſaid that benevolence is more prevalent in England than in any other country: it is certain that no country in the world has yet equalled the number, or the extent, of its charitable inſtitutions.

The manners of the inhabitants are, in general, ſocial and poliſhed. The middle and higher ranks are well informed, and capable of converſing ſenſibly upon many ſubjects of literature, as well as the concerns of buſineſs. There are ſeveral book-ſocieties, upon different plans, which contribute to diffuſe information among their members. The largeſt and beſt of theſe has been eſtabliſhed many years, and is now in poſſeſſion of an excellent library, which is under judicious regulations, and is annually increaſing. The inhabitants of the town have alſo the advantage of

attending the lectures of moſt of the profeſſors in the univerſity, on the uſual terms; an advantage of which ſeveral of them have availed themſelves. Muſic-meetings, and private concerts, are frequently held, by different parties: an excellent muſic-club meets every fortnight at the Black Bear, where the compoſitions of the firſt maſters are performed in a ſuperior ſtyle. Beſide theſe, there are ſeveral public concerts, eſpecially in term-time, when the firſt performers are engaged from London: theſe concerts are generally well attended both by members of the univerſity, and by the inhabitants of the town. Propoſals have been lately iſſued for building a new concert-room by ſubſcription, which will probably be carried into effect. There is one trait in the character of the inhabitants of Cambridge, which is probably derived from their intercourſe with the univerſity. It is commonly obſerved, that the univerſity, as a body, keep themſelves detached as much as poſſible from the townſmen; and, though ſubordination of rank, and a great regard to perſonal conſequence, are undoubtedly neceſſary in a place of education, yet this is carried ſo far that a gownſman ſeldom condeſcends to be on terms of intimacy with a townſman, and is more rarely ſtill ſeen to walk with him. Accordingly, it has alſo been obſerved, that the gradations of ſociety in the town, are diſtinctly preſerved: they are not ſuffered to run into each other, nor are the "ſhades" of diſtinction "ſo ſoftened," as to form "one harmonious whole." This certainly leſſens the opportunities for ſocial enjoyment, and mutual aſſociation; but whether, under preſent circumſtances, it would be poſſible, or proper, to remedy it, I ſhall, having given the hint, leave it to wiſer caſuiſts to determine.

The country about Cambridge does not abound with any extenſive views, or pictureſque ſcenery. Scarcely a tree is to be ſeen in many directions; and the proſpect is bounded by hills, which always look bare, except on the approach of harveſt. Great quantities of corn, barley, wheat, and rye, with all ſorts of pulſe and black grain, are grown in the adjacent fields. The mode of agriculture, however, is by no means admirable. Altogether, Cambridge is very favourable to health, as thoſe who reſide in it from different parts of the country can teſtify: and its general healthineſs ariſes from the goodneſs of its air, its water, and its walks.

The preſent literary character of this Univerſity, and the conteſt for priority and literary ſuperiority between it and Oxford I leave to be decided by any other of your readers or correſpondents who may be better qualified for the taſk.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ALPHA BETA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are informed by *Diodorus Siculus*, that after the death of Alexander the Great his body was placed in a coffin of beaten gold, filled with ſpices or aromatics, &c.—According to *Strabo*, this coffin was afterwards changed for a ſarcophagus of *glaſs*. Being deſirous of comparing the claſſical anecdotes reſpecting Alexander, with the traditions preſerved in Eaſtern manuſcripts, I applied to an Orientaliſt of my acquaintance, who lately favoured me with ſeveral curious extracts on that ſubject, and one, among others, which confirms the tradition of the *golden coffin*. This paſſage is from a celebrated Perſian Poet, named *Ferduſi*, who flouriſhed in the tenth century of the Chriſtian æra, and has been ſtyled, by a learned Orientaliſt, *The Homer of Perſia*. He informs us, that Alexander having expired at Babylon, his body was placed in a golden cheſt or coffin, waſhed with roſe-water and muſk, and ſprinkled over with camphor—that it was wrapped in fine linen of *Cheen* or Tartary, and covered with cloth of gold. In all this the Perſian Poet agrees ſufficiently with Diodorus Siculus; and to this rich ſarcophagus the ſatiriſt *Juvenal* alludes—when, ſpeaking of Alexander's immoderate ambition, he ſays:—

"*Cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,*
Sarcophago contentus erit." (*Sat. X. v.* 172.)

This paſſage appears not unlike another extracted from the Perſian Poem above quoted:—

"*Kuja aun huſh we rai daneſh too*
Keh een tenk-i taboot ſhud jai too."

"Where (exclaims Ariſtotle, lamenting over the body of his pupil) where is all thy wiſdom?—where are the powers of thy great mind? Alas! this narrow coffin is the abode of Alexander!"

Jan. 4, 1803. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various trifles which have become objects of antiquarian reſearch, I know not whether the vulgar, and

and almoſt univerſal, notion, that the forehead of a huſband acquires horns in conſequence of a wife's infidelity, has ever been traced to its origin. With the hope of aſſiſting thoſe who may eſteem this ſubject worthy of their inveſtigation, I ſhall extract a paſſage from the learned Schikard's *Tarich*; or, "*Series Regum Perſiæ*," (p. 73) which accidentally preſented itſelf the other day, and which confirms me in the opinion, that moſt popular notions of this kind are derived from an Oriental ſource. I ſhall previouſly obſerve, that the epithet of *horned* has not been always applied in a diſgraceful ſenſe; for we learn that Alexander the Great was ſtyled by the Arabians *Dhul Kernein*, or *two-horned*, from the extent of his empire, which included all between the eaſtern and weſtern *horns*, or extremities, of the world: though ſome derive this title from the prophecy of Daniel (ch. 8.) who mentions a *ram with two horns*, a *he-goat coming from the weſt*, &c. &c.

But we find, that ſo early as the thirteenth century it was a popular notion among the Arabians, that cuckolds were ſtigmatized by *horns*. For in the Rabbinical work *Iuchaſin* (quoted by Schikard as above-mentioned) we are informed that the Khalif *Al-Moſtaſem* (who began to reign A. D. 1242) inſulted the famous *Naſſiraddin*, of *Tous* a moſt celebrated mathematician, by the following bitter joke: שמעתי שאנשי טוס יש לחם קרנים ואיהחם קרניך. —"*I have heard that the men of Tous (thy country) have horns: where are thine?*" The Khalif, in this taunt (which never was forgiven), alluded to a ſhameful cuſtom prevalent in ſome parts of the eaſt, where the huſbands proſtituted their wives to ſtrangers.

Dec. 29, 1802. P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Are the OBJECTIONS *to the* SYSTEM *of* IDEALISM SATISFACTORY?

THE juſt celebrity of the author of the ENQUIRER, and the ability with which the inveſtigation is conducted, which has occaſioned the preſent ESSAY, and almoſt every concurring cauſe, will enſure, on my part of the diſcuſſion, an uniform reſpect to this highly qualified oppoſer of the BERKLEIAN hypotheſis.

The grounds of IDEALISM are, as it ſeems to me, rather indiſtinctly intimated in the commencement of the ESSAY. I take them to be theſe:—

That in forming *any* hypotheſis to account for *phenomena*, all *unneceſſary* complexity is to be avoided. That a *ſatisfactory* hypotheſis cannot be formed by aſſuming, as a primary fact, that of which there is *no* evidence: That an *hypotheſis* is *falſe* which is contradicted by any of thoſe *phenomena* which it is brought to ſolve: And laſtly, that, of *two* hypotheſes, that which ſolves *all* phenomena without calling in any principle or fact, of the exiſtence of which it is poſſible, after due attention, to doubt, is to be regarded as the true hypotheſis and juſt ſyſtem.

For theſe reaſons, if the *mixt* hypotheſis of *matter* and *ſpirit* is *unneceſſarily complex*, it is to be rejected. If there is *no* evidence of the exiſtence of MATTER, both the *ſimply material* and *mixt* hypotheſis muſt be rejected.

If the ſuppoſed exiſtence of *matter* is contradictory to its being poſſeſſed of the properties of *mind*, the *ſimple material* ſyſtem cannot be true.

If we have reaſon to be convinced, that *mind* and *matter*, if both ſhould be aſſumed to exiſt, have *no common principle of action*, then that hypotheſis which *aſſumes* the *action* of *mind* or *matter*, and makes reciprocally *matter* the *exciting* and *impelling* power to *mind*, cannot be admitted.

And laſtly, if MIND, of the exiſtence of which we cannot doubt, will account for *all* ideas and ſenſations, all activity and power, and all the combination of *cauſes* and *effects* which the *phenomena* indicate, NO OTHER ſolution can philoſophically be required or adopted.

But an unneceſſary obſcurity and *myſteriouſneſs* ſeems to be introduced into the queſtion by the uſe of the terms *ſubſtratum* or *ſubſtance*. LOCKE has well ridiculed theſe terms.

Inſtead of looking for a *ſubſtratum*, or ſomething which is to *ſtand under* ideas, qualities, or powers, as a *material* ſupport, it may be well to conſider, whether any ſuch ſubſtratum does or *can* exiſt. If *matter* be this *ſubſtratum*, and we aſk what *ſupports* matter, the anſwer is, *ſpace*. If we aſk what *matter* is; the anſwer is, it is *ſolid impenetrable extenſion*. If we aſk, what *ſpace* is; it is *extenſion, in all directions at once, without ſolidity*. Suppoſe, then, *matter* to have no exiſtence, and try what you can find in *ſpace* to diſtinguiſh it from *non-entity*. Thus the theory of *ſubſtratums* runs in a circle. Matter is taken for *granted*; and by this aſſumption *ſpace* is *inferred*: or *ſpace* is taken for granted; and on this *imaginary* baſe the *material* univerſe is ſuppoſed to reſt.

And

And if matter requires ſpace for a ſupport or ſubſtratum, and yet ſpace be *nothing real*, the conſequence is evident and inevitable. If ſpace be a *real* exiſting ſubſtance, let its advocates ſhew wherein it differs from a mere *idea* of the order and relation of conſiſtent ſenſations.

If it be aſked, have theſe *ideal* powers and effects no *locality*, no *ſubſtantial* eſſence in which they inhere; the anſwer is this, MIND, *conſcious power*, active *exiſtence*, ſupplies every thing which is intelligible, and not contradictory in the idea of *place* and *ſubſtance*. If it be objected, but mind detached from ſome ſubſtance, as its ſupport, is inconceiveable, and indeed *unreal*, the reply may juſtly be, what *ſupport* of *mind*, other than its own eſſence, and the WILL of the SUPREME MIND, can be conceived? Do we imagine that the infinite, omniſcient, omnipotent, and immutable DEITY hath *matter* or *ſpace* for the ſupport of HIS EXISTENCE, or is any thing evidently and certainly real *but* MIND!

I now proceed to the ſeveral PROPOSITIONS of BERKELEY. The *firſt* propoſition, *that* "*the objects of human knowledge are ideas*," is ſaid to aſſume the matter in diſpute; for that they may be *things*:—that is, *impercipient* ſubſtances. But of theſe, if they do exiſt, we have by no means *any* knowledge: our knowledge is limited to our *ſenſations*, perceptions, and *reflections*.

But does not the ENQUIRER *aſſume* what is to be proved in the ſtrange hypotheſis of ideas and ſenſations:—ſuppoſing *ſenſation* to be *motion*, communicated *to one end of a bundle of tubulated fibres*, at the extremity which is excited by external ſubſtances, and *idea* motion *at the other end*, at the extremity which is connected with the *ſeat of the mind*. Senſation *cannot be motion* communicated to any arrangement of fibres in any order or direction; nor *idea* motion communicated in any order: theſe, at moſt, could only be the *inſtruments* or *occaſions* of ſenſation, and idea. But it will not ſurely be conceived, either that the DEITY is impercipient, and without ideas, or that HE receives them by this or by *any mechaniſm*. And of *human* minds, unleſs we have no better way of accounting for ſenſation and ideas, to account for them in *ſuch* a way ſeems to be far from *philoſophical*.

Indeed, a *ſenſation* being more *vigorous* than an *idea*, it is impoſſible, on mechanical principles, that it ſhould be excited at that extremity of the organs which is fartheſt from the ſeat of perception; for if like any thing mechanical, it ſeems not like a *weight* but an *impulſe*. But in truth, *mechaniſm* and *perception* are two ideas, which appear to have the utmoſt contrariety to each other; the one ſimple, the other complex; the one founded in proportions and combinations of one kind, the other in powers and qualities of a kind wholly different. Multiply, arrange, and combine the relations of quantity, motion, and compelling force, without end, and you will never diſcover in them the remoteſt analogy to ſenſation or perception. Between the idea of a machine and of mind there will ever be an infinite diſtance. Nor does it ſeem much leſs incongruous to ſuppoſe a machine conveys thought or ſenſation, than to ſuppoſe that it thinks or feels.

The ENQUIRER ſuppoſes, that in dreams we miſtake *ideas* for *ſenſations*. Is not this acknowledging, that ſenſations are only an order of ideas. A *ſenſation*, indeed, I take to be an *immediate* perception; an *idea*, a *recollected* perception: a *thought*, the *act* of recollecting and *comparing* ideas. Hence it is that ideas excite and imprint ſenſations: but weaker than the primary and immediate ſenſation.

It is ſurpriſing that the ENQUIRER ſhould aſk, what is the difference between the *kinds* of *ideas?* It is evident there is great difference between the kinds or claſſes of ideas of *ſenſation*, *imagination*, and *reflection*. But what is moſt important to this enquiry is, not the difference in itſelf, but the proof that *mind* and not *matter* is the adequate and ſole origin of ideas of every kind. The ENQUIRER laughs at the *ideas* of the ANTIENTS; the *archetypal forms* of things, by which all are fabricated and modelled. Yet it is certain, carry *materialiſm* as far as we will, that wherever there is *deſign*, an *intellectual form*, in *ſome* mind, precedes the execution of every work: or in other words, there is an *antecedent idea* of that which is to be made.

Until it was ſtated, I ſhould have been unable to imagine that any one could doubt the truth of this aſſertion, that "*the exiſtence of an idea depends on its being perceived.*" I cannot otherwiſe define an idea than the *image*, or repreſentation, of a *recollected perception* or aſſemblage of perceptions. Where no ſuch perception has exiſtence, there is conſequently no ſuch idea.

I as little imagined that any one could doubt of the truth of this aſſertion, that "*ideas exiſt in the mind, and in the mind only.*".

only." Whatever the mind be, whether *immaterial* or *material*, ideas exiſt in it; in the one ſuppoſition as in a *receptacle* or *ſubſtratum*, in the other as all powers and properties are philoſophically ſaid to exiſt in that Being to which they belong.

It ſeems to me alſo to be undoubtedly true, that "our *ideas*, *paſſions*, and *thoughts*, have no exiſtence but *in* the mind" and none "*without*" the agency of the mind: and that theſe compriſe all that we can *feel*, perceive, or know. And *mind*, though immaterial, is not therefore *unreal*. It is not ſenſation, perception, thought: it is the BEING which feels, perceives, and cheriſhes.

The ENQUIRER ſuppoſes there may be *latent* ideas which are *unperceived*. But this, I apprehend, is confounding ideas with the *ſigns* of ideas. The Enquirer imagines, that without the exiſtence of theſe latent ideas there could be no *memory*. But the fact is, that memory is a renewal of the image of paſt perceptions, by means of their aſſociated circumſtances: of time, place, arrangement, &c. An idea which through life is never recollected is as non-exiſtent to the individual.

Our *ſpontaneous* or *automatic* motions are referable not to latent unperceived ideas, but to habit. And if *ſpace* be ſuppoſed *real*, and *motion material*, the old *dilemma* againſt the *poſſibility* of motion will be ſo far from ridiculous, that I ſee not how it can be anſwered.

In the 4th propoſition I admit that BERKELEY precipitates his concluſion. Mountains, rivers, all the *viſible univerſe*, are *phenomena*, preſented to our minds by ſome *external* cauſe. By an external cauſe, I mean that they are not the act of our mind *itſelf*. And becauſe the *ſenſations* produced by theſe *phenomena*, or *objects*, exiſt in the *mind*, we cannot, therefore, affirm that the *objects* have no *external* exiſtence. But we may, by analogy, infer that the objects have an exiſtence analogous to that of the mind which perceives them: and that if the mind be immaterial, the eſſence of *theſe* objects is at leaſt probably immaterial alſo. In other words, that the CREATOR may have conſtituted, and probably has conſtituted, our minds ſo as that the idea of motion, of viſibility, of reſiſtance, of figure, and of ſound, ſmell, taſte, &c. ſhall preſent itſelf to us according to certain laws; that one order of theſe ideas ſhall be permanent and ſenſible to all, and produce various phenomena and effects: that another order ſhall be excitable by the mind of the individual; ſhall be conſiſtent, and evaneſcent, and terminate in the individual without preſenting to other minds, unleſs by a like proceſs, like phenomena and effects. That a *third* order of phenomena ſhall connect itſelf in our conſciouſneſs with our antecedent exiſtence. And thus theſe three orders of phenomena will anſwer to *reality*, *imagination*, and *memory*. The reality of things cannot depend on material exiſtence. If phenomena are regular, certain, productive of all effects according to *fixt* laws, no material baſis can give them truer reality: otherwiſe, on the ſuppoſition of matter, a material grain of ſand would be more real than the immaterial Deity: or, as reality admits not of degrees, the one would alone be real, and the other imaginary.

It is true you cannot infer a manifeſt and immediate contradiction from the perception of all objects exiſting in the mind, to the idea of their having a *material* exiſtence *out* of the mind. But from the nature of *mind*, and our experience of its operations, we may infer that material exiſtence is *unneceſſary*. And I think hardly any diſputant ever exiſted to whom *arrogance* is leſs imputable than to BERKELEY.

The 5th propoſition, that "*a* THING *cannot differ from the* SENSATION *of it*," is conſtantly liable to objection; but the ludicrous anſwer which is given to it will go no farther than to prove, that there muſt be ſome arrangement far more general than that of *our* individual limited minds, and far ſuperior, which has created and maintains the SENSIBLE UNIVERSE.

The 6th propoſition I conceive to be a great and ſublime truth, "that *all the choir of heaven, and furniture of the earth, all which compoſes the mighty frame of the world, hath not any ſubſiſtence without a mind:*" and, conſequently, "*That when not perceived by me or ſome other* created *ſpirit, they muſt ſubſiſt in the mind of the* ETERNAL SPIRIT."

The ENQUIRER ſuppoſes that there is no contradiction in imagining mute balls conglobated by gravitation, *inherent in matter*, unconnected with perception; and thus that a mighty frame of world might exiſt without a mind. This appears to me to include impoſſibilities infinitely multiplied. I believe, if *matter* exiſts, this conglobation never would have been ſo framed of a ſingle inch of it. I believe, that, inſtead of a mighty frame of world exiſting "unperceived and without a mind,"

a mind," not a grain of ſand could thus exiſt. And ſuppoſing matter, gravitation cannot *inhere* in it: if it did, it would inhere in all matter: it could not act at a diſtance, at indefinitely great diſtances from matter: there could be no repulſion; all would be one maſs; no diviſion; and all would be an atom. If matter exiſts, gravitation and repulſion are evidently *impoſed* on it by external power: and that power muſt be *mind*.

The objection that *idealiſm* makes the exiſtence of the *ſenſible univerſe* depend on the *perception* of the individual, and would lead that individual to conſider himſelf as the *ſole* ſpring, compriſing all actual and poſſible exiſtence, and alternately abſorbing and reproducing the univerſe, by *imagining* it or not, is altogether unfounded. My own mind, and the manner of its acquiring its perceptions, furniſhes me with *complete evidence* of the exiſtence of *other* minds, of the SUPREME MIND: and the exiſtence of the *ſenſible univerſe* has therefore an *eternal* baſis.

The 7th propoſition of BERKELEY he might perhaps have better thus ſtated:— The *ſenſible qualities*, colour, taſte, ſmell, *cannot* inhere in *matter*; they are *perceptions* of MIND: matter *cannot excite* them; for it has no *volition* or *active power*; nothing by which it can be adapted to *perception*, or *excitement* of *perception*. If therefore matter, by its preſence, *occaſion* perception, it can be only by an *arbitrary coincidence* derived ſolely from the will of the DEITY. MIND, therefore, *alone* muſt be the *cauſe* of *perception*: but as *mind can cauſe perception on mind by its own immediate energy*; and perception thus produced has a natural, neceſſary, perfect analogy with its cauſe; the ſuppoſition of *matter* as an *occaſion* of perception is *unneceſſary* and *unnatural*.

And further, the even *poſſible* exiſtence of matter, to go no further than we have hitherto examined, is at leaſt liable to great and extreme ſuſpicion. The *ſenſible* qualities are *not* in matter: *ſolid extenſion* and *figure* are all thoſe which we have whence to infer matter: but aſſuredly mind could form, and a limited mind muſt form, an idea of reſiſtance from the limitation of its own *ſentient* powers. And mind having an idea of *parts*, which all the phenomena ſuggeſt, would alſo have the idea of figure and extenſion, as modes of perception. What therefore are called the *primary* properties of *matter*, *may all* of them be, as it appears, properties of *mind*: and, if ſpace be nothing real, *muſt* be properties of mind. Mind may have no relation to *ſpace*, but as an order of arrangement in its own perceptions: but if matter exiſts, poſitively and ſubſtantially, and not as an *intellectual* aſſemblage of powers and perceptions, ſpace muſt have a ſubſtantial exiſtence alſo. Now in addition to what has been already ſaid as argument of the *non-exiſtence* of *ſpace*, let this be conſidered.

If ſpace *be* occupied by *body*, what becomes of the ſpace *ſo* occupied? It cannot give way: for the parts of ſpace are not transferable: it already, if it exiſts, completely filling all dimenſions. Is it then *annihilated* and *reproduced* by the mere *placing* and *diſplacing* of matter? This will not be believed. It has no *ſenſible* qualities, it has no *powers*, but that of giving a local habitation and a name to matter. It has nothing *analogous* to *mind*. It has nothing analogous to *body* but mere extenſion. And what is this mere extenſion? Suppoſe ſpace to be filled with body it is annihilated *every where*. Suppoſe body to be *no where*; and what parts, figure, or dimenſions, remain to ſpace? If it were body, it could not co-exiſt where body is: for *two* bodies cannot *co-exiſt* in the ſame point. Paſſive, immoveable, without will, powers, or perception, it is alike excluded from the idea of *body* and of *mind*. Say that it is finite, and you involve a contradiction: ſay that it is infinite, and diſtinguiſh, if you can, the idea from infinite nothingneſs.

The *next* propoſition aſſerts this: *that* "*an idea can be like nothing but an idea:*" and that "*if external objects are perceiveable, they are ideas*; *if they are imperceiveable we have no evidence of their exiſtence.*" I will agree thus far, that, ſuppoſing *ſolid extenſion* to exiſt, the idea of figure in the external object, as conceived by the mind, and the actual figure itſelf, would be *analogous*. But there is every reaſon for thinking that this idea, like thoſe of *ſenſible* qualities, has no *material* archetype correſponding with it. *Figure* and *ſolidity* may as well be modifications of *perception* as *colour*, or *taſte*, or *ſmell*; and the dilemma is formed with extraordinary acuteneſs. For what evidence of external objects can we have but either the *perception* of them, or the *neceſſity* of them to our perceptions. But we perceive only ſenſible qualities: and the ſuppoſed primary qualities by no means appear either to be neceſſary to our perceptions, or to have any power to produce them. The objection of the EN-

QUIRER, that other things are perceptible beſide *ideas*, for that *ſenſations* are perceptible, can have no influence on this queſtion; for *ſenſations* are *primary* perceptions, *ideas* are *ſecondary* perceptions. Both appear to have their exiſtence and cauſe in MIND. And inſtead of ſenſations being a proof of an *external material* univerſe, as no ſuch univerſe *is* or can be *perceived*, they are a proof only of a *ſenſible* univerſe: or of a combination of *phenomena*, created BY *mind*, and acting ON *mind*, and referable to *mind alone*.

In the 9th propoſition the ENQUIRER is obliged to deny the *definition* of MATTER, which is not only BERKLEIAN but NEWTONIAN, ARISTOTELIC, and PLATONIC: *inert ſenſeleſs ſubſtances in which exiſt extenſion and figure* (I exclude *motion*, that being a mere *accident* reſulting from ſuperadded *gravitation*.)

The ENQUIRER in vain urges the opinion, either on ancient or on modern authority, either from HIPPOCRATES or from OKELEY, of matter *eſſentially percipient*. There cannot be two ſubſtances, one eſſentially percipient, and the other eſſentially impercipient, which can both be properly included under one name. Either *all* matter muſt be eſſentially percipient, or percipiency muſt be eſſentially *foreign* to matter. And it is eaſy to ſee which muſt be the truth. If matter were percipient, this perception muſt be in *all* its parts: being as much a property as figurability and extenſion. A grain of ſand muſt therefore conſiſt of an *infinite* number of independent *percipients*: the ſame of a log of wood, a grate, a chair, or a table. And if matter were percipient, it muſt have WILL: and neither *motion*, nor *weight*, nor *impulſe*, could antecedently be calculated upon any given laws: for this *will*, inherent in every particle, might and *muſt* perpetually give a reſult contrary to the *general laws* of *nature*: all of which, if matter exiſts, neceſſarily depend on its *want* of perception, will, and ſpontaniety. But the ENQUIRER ſeems to doubt, not only whether *inertneſs* be predicable of matter, but whether any thing can be predicated of it but *reſiſtiveneſs*: which reſiſtiveneſs the ENQUIRER defines to be the "*capability of becoming an object of ſenſation.*" But the *capability of becoming an object of ſenſation* does not ſeem to depend on reſiſtiveneſs: this is not properly an *object* of ſenſation, it is only, if matter has exiſtence, the *means* of exciting it: and the capability of becoming an object of ſenſation may, and moſt probably does, reſult ſolely from this: that mind being *eſſentially* percipient, is capable, according to certain modes of agency, eſtabliſhed by the SUPREME MIND, to excite perceptions in other minds: and that the SUPREME MIND gives to ſome of theſe perceptions *permanence* and an *external* character: that is, accompanies them with ſuch circumſtances as prove them not to be perceptions which we originally excite in ourſelves. And it is remarkable that we have no perceptions which are not at firſt thus excited in us by external agency. And it is further remarkable, that in every poſſible hypotheſis nothing appears to act or exiſt which muſt not be ultimately referred to *mind* for all its *powers*, and all *indications* it can give of exiſtence.

The ENQUIRER goes farther: ſo as to ſuppoſe, that, although extenſion, figure, and motion, in the *abſtract*, exiſt only in *mind*, yet they have a complete *particular* exiſtence in *matter*. But let the ENQUIRER conſider, whether *motion*, otherwiſe than as a *perception* or idea, *can* exiſt without ſuppoſing the reality of *ſpace*. Let the ENQUIRER further conſider, whether the *difficulties* of ſuppoſing ſpace to be a real ſubſtance be not much greater than the neceſſity or convenience of ſuppoſing it to exiſt at all, otherwiſe than as an abſtract modification of our *thoughts*. TIME *is no real ſubſtance*: and why ſhould *ſpace*, *motion*, or *matter*, have any more reality? Why ſhould they not all be alike *modifications* of *mind* and its perceptions; inſtead of being of a different and contrary nature? The ENQUIRER is indeed compelled to ſuppoſe *time* to have a ſubſtantial reality; and *ſpecific colour* to have a ſubſtantial reality in like manner. I ſuppoſe theſe, and *matter* alſo, to be *modes* of perception *only*; and to exiſt only in mind. And if he had been ſeeing how analogous *time* and *ſpace* are, the one relating to the arrangement of ſenſations and ideas, conſidered as ſimultaneous or *co-exiſtent*, and the other to their arrangement, conſidered as *ſucceſſive*, and that ſince matter cannot be ſuppoſed to exiſt in time *ſubſtantially*, as in a *ſubſtratum*, it is probable it no otherwiſe exiſts in *ſpace* than in *time*; intellectually in both; and if it had been farther noticed, that the qualities we call *primary* have no more proof of their being material ſubſtances, or parts of ſuch, than the *ſecondary*, which have been long acknowledged to be *only* in the *mind*; the whole of this queſtion

tion would, ere this, in all probability, have been ſettled: and it would have been acknowledged, that THE SYSTEM OF IDEALISM, WHEN DISTINCTLY AND FULLY STATED, IS SATISFACTORY: *and that no other is ſo.*

I have kept all *advantages* of this ſyſtem out of view, till I had eſtabliſhed what appears to me to be the *proof* of it: that the argument might proceed as far as poſſible, without prejudice or prepoſſeſſion. But I now ſay, *no* advantage is loſt: the SENSIBLE UNIVERSE undoubtedly exiſts; for its exiſtence is IN PERCEPTION. The order, beauty, and harmony of that univerſe perfectly exiſt: for theſe depend only on the LAWS of our perception being ſuch, as that the more we multiply, combine, and compare our perceptions, theſe reſults are more numerous, convincing and complete, and muſt be eternally. And by ſeeing, to a full conviction, that MIND alone exiſts, and that neither matter nor ſpace exiſt otherwiſe than as its voluntary modifications, our admiration of the SUPREME MIND, our confidence in the omnipotent, omniſcient, and all-beneficent direction of that mind, is entirely confirmed. *Decay* and *Death* become merely *phenomena*. MIND being ALL, eternity and progreſſive gradations of power, activity, goodneſs, and happineſs for ever, manifeſt themſelves in unlimited energy, and unclouded ſplendour. GOD is thus, unqueſtionably, ALL IN ALL: and every percipient being has to depend for its preſent and future exiſtence, not on *organizations* of *inſenſible* matter, not on a conflict of ſuppoſed *percipient* atoms, not on an union between dead and living ſubſtance, but on the certainty, if theſe concluſions be juſt and neceſſary, that, MIND being the ſole exiſtence, the relation of all to the eternal and all-perfect mind will ultimately be manifeſted in the moſt perfect ſtate of *all percipients*: and THE FELICITY OF THE UNIVERSE will be unbounded and univerſal: all that exiſts being finally exalted to its higheſt poſſible good; and nothing exiſting which, as impercipient, can be *incapable* of happineſs, or, as eſſentially vicious, can be *irreverſibly* miſerable. That IDEALISM, conſequently, includes the fulleſt reliance, of the conſtitution of the preſent ſyſtem being ſuch as that MIND ſolely comprizing all EXISTENCE, *conſciouſneſs* of good and happineſs, perfect and univerſal, muſt be the COMMUNICATION to which the UNIVERSE is neceſſarily tending, and in which every order of being, every individual exiſtence, will aſſuredly be eſtabliſhed.

I am, Sir,

Troſton, near Bury, Your's, &c.
Jan. 6, 1803. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT Mr. Pope's "*January and May*," or the "Merchant's Tale," was borrowed from *Chaucer*, is well known; but thoſe who are fond of tracing our ancient romances and ſtories to an Eaſtern ſource, will be pleaſed to learn that ſome incidents in this tale are found, with a very ſlight variation, in a Perſian Poem of the thirteenth century. The incidents I allude to are the Lady's "*ſtruggling with a man upon a tree*," in the preſence of her huſband: her perſuading him of her innocence in oppoſition to the teſtimony of his eyes; and attributing the *appearance* of her infidelity to magic: the tree in which ſhe ſtruggled with her lover being a *pear-tree*, &c.—All theſe (as I can affirm, on the authority of Sir William Ouſeley) occur in the fourth ſection of the *Maſnavi*, a celebrated work compoſed by *Gelaleddin Rumi*, about the year 1260 of the Chriſtian era.

Dec. 30, 1802. P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IMPERFECTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

A Daniſh writer, Paſtor MOURIER, of Copenhagen, has lately publiſhed, in a paper intitled "The Daniſh Minerva," a critical attack on the French Republican Calendar. The arguments, which are chiefly levelled againſt the baſis, or two principal points of the calendar, that is to ſay, the era which has been fixed upon, and the ſeaſon at which the year is made to commence, are not deſtitute of a concluſive weight and plauſibility, and are, at leaſt, well worthy of due attention. "And firſt (ſays the author) the choice of the 22d day of September, whereon the republic was proclaimed, is, methinks, contrary to the extenſive views of a general polity, which never dwells on the conſideration of any one people in particular. Beſides, there is an almoſt indiſpenſible neceſſity, that all nations which have any ſort of mutual relations, ſhould have a common era; at leaſt, this gives a ſingular facility to their calculations. But wherefore ſhould the reſt of Europe agree to adopt the French era, which is not ſufficiently intereſting for

for it? An epoch which borders ſo nearly on ſo many calamities, on ſo many diſaſtrous ſcenes, does it ſeem proper to be made an object of commemoration? We ſhall not diſallow, however, (adds the author) that the French revolution is a very memorable event, and one of the moſt important that has occurred for humanity, ſince the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, and, of conſequence, that it would not be improper to fix upon it as a univerſal era. But this revolution (the proclamation of the republic of which forms only a ſingle point, and is only a ſimple incident) commenced long before the year 1792; it dates from the opening of the Aſſembly of Notables, and even from their convocation—it goes back to the ſpring of 1789. The other events, reckoning from the taking of the Baſtile, have only a particular intereſt for the French themſelves, like any of the other incidents of the revolution."

The autumnal equinox, according to this author, ought to be rejected, for reaſons drawn even from aſtronomy itſelf—and that of the ſpring ſhould be ſubſtituted for it. An apparent coincidence has here given riſe to an error. It had been remarked, at the obſervatory of Paris, that the ſun's entry into the ſign of Libra, or the Scales, would preciſely accord with the 22d day of September: but as the year repreſents an aſtronomical or ſimply natural revolution, we ſhould fix the commencement of it after nature itſelf, which is ſufficiently known to us, and not after political revolutions, which have nothing in common with the courſe of nature. It ſeems, therefore, fitting, that we ſhould begin the year at the equinox of March. At that time, the ſun is equally viſible to all the globe; the days and nights are of equal length to all its inhabitants; and the daily motion of the globe divides the earth into two equal hemiſpheres. It is very true, however, that at this period of time the ſun ſets in Chili, at the ſame inſtant that he riſes in our countries; a circumſtance which ſeems to indicate, that there ſhould be different eras for the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere: but as this would conſiderably derange our calculations, it is natural that we ſhould fix upon that epoch which appears to us to be the moſt convenient. "But I maintain (continues this writer), that the autumnal equinox is by no means the natural epoch from which to commence the year; the ſun is then retrograde, and is forſaking us; the days are gradually ſhortening; vegetation ſeems checked, and nature gives up itſelf to a ſort of ſleep; the trees become ſtripped of their leaves; colds, miſts, and ice, frequently overſpread the earth; in ſhort, one might ſay, that all nature was drawing to its period:—and is it under ſuch auſpices that we ſhould commence the year. How ſtriking the difference between the equinox of ſpring? Then commences the moſt ſmiling of ſeaſons, then the ſun ſeems to burſt on his moſt brilliant career, vivifying the plants, and accelerating vegetation. Animal nature then performs the functions of reproduction; every thing ſeems to ſmile at the happy change. Let us ſubſtitute, therefore (ſays he) the 21ſt of March for the 22d of September, if we muſt indiſpenſably have a new ſtyle; but let us do it without delay, leſt habit ſhould render the change too irkſome. What obſtacles have we to fear at this conjuncture, ſo remote from the reign of terror, when the new era, at leaſt next to the Chriſtian era, excites the moſt philoſophical, the greateſt, and the moſt general intereſt?"

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEW TRANSLATION OF ARRIAN'S EXPEDITION OF ALEXANDER.

THE following excellent critique on a new tranſlation of a very valuable antient author, is extracted from a late number of *Le Magazin Encyclopedique*.

The title of the work is—"Hiſtory of the Expeditions of Alexander, compiled from the Memoirs of Ptolemy and Ariſtobulus, his Lieutenants, by Flavius Arrian of Nicomedia, ſurnamed the New Xenophon, a Roman Conſul and General, and Diſciple of Epictetus; a new tranſlation, by Citizen Chouſſard."

"This work may be conſidered in five points of view: 1. As a Tranſlation. 2. As Military Details. 3. The Geographical part. 4. Antiquities; and, 5. An Hiſtorical Critique.

Before we examine the tranſlation, it may be expedient to caſt a *coup d'œil* on the original itſelf.

"The Relation of Arrian is one of the moſt valuable monuments of antiquity. This author wrote from authentic memoirs of the greateſt authority: the documents of which he both diſcuſſes and compares. He announces, in fact, that he makes uſe of the Memoirs of Ptolemy and Ariſtobulus, lieutenants of Alexander. He appears to give the preference to Ptolemy. He likewiſe conſulted the Journal of Alex-

ander, publiſhed by Eumenes, his ſecretary; alſo the Itinerary, deſcribed by Diognetes and Beton, geometers, employed in the ſuite of the army; and, alſo the Deſcription of the Provinces compoſing the Empire of Alexander, compiled by his order, and which was communicated to Patroclus, by Xenocles, keeper of the royal treaſure. Theſe valuable monuments exiſted in the time of Arrian."

Add to this, that, as an author of the beſt treatiſe on the tactics of the Greeks, and being a great captain himſelf, this writer leaves us nothing to deſire with reſpect to the military details which he deſcribes. And, laſtly, as a diſciple of Epictetus, he has impreſſed on his works the character of a pure and ſevere morality.

"Arrian was ſurnamed the New Xenophon. Here a remarkable particularity attracts our notice. Alexander had choſen Achilles as his model, and Arrian propoſes Xenophon as his; he even carries this imitation to ſingularity. Xenophon had compiled the ſayings of Socrates; Arrian deſcribes thoſe of Epictetus: Xenophon had publiſhed ſeven books on the expedition of Cyrus, founder of the empire of the Perſians: Arrian compoſed ſeven books on the expedition of Alexander, who deſtroyed that empire; and he even affected, like his model, to make uſe of the Attic dialect. The *Hellenics* of Xenophon gave riſe to the *Bithynics*, and to the *Alanics* of Arrian."

Xenophon had treated of the chace and of tactics; Arrian treated of tactics and the chace.

"A copyiſt, at once, of the ſtyle and of the character of Xenophon, Arrian ſhewed himſelf as jealous of the reputation of a good general, as of that of a good writer.

"In reading theſe two authors with attention, we find Xenophon more natural (*naif*,) and Arrian more dry or ſevere (*ſec*); in one we recognize the diſciple of Socrates, in the other that of Epictetus. As to other matters, without having either the graces of Xenophon, or the maſculine vigour of Thucydides, the ſtyle of Arrian is ſuch as is conformable to hiſtory, perſpicuous, ſimple, and poſſeſſing a native elegance. In ſome orations (and he has the prudence not to multiply them) we trace the character of the original Greek eloquence, ſimple, beautiful, and impaſſioned. Among the moderns, eloquence is too often nothing but rhetoric; among the Greeks, it is the movement of dialectics (logic), well nigh ſtripped of every ornament. Photius (*Biblioth. Col.* 225 *et* 228) has made a grand eulogium on the noble ſimplicity of the ſtyle of Arrian.

We ſhall not do ſo much injuſtice to this writer, as to compare him with Quintus Curtius. The work of Quintus Curtius is a brilliant amplification, half oratorical, and half poetical. In throwing ſome flowers (according to the expreſſion of Monteſquieu) on one of the moſt enormous coloſſi of antiquity, he imitates the bad taſte of Nero, who cauſed a ſtatue of Alexander, the work of Lyſippus, to be covered with a gilt varniſh. Conſiderable omiſſions, fabulous recitals, the ſtyle of a rhetorician, ignorance of geography, of tactics, and of the firſt elements of the ſciences,—ſuch are the faults that are juſtly laid to the charge of Quintus Curtius.

In addition to all the qualities that are wanting in Quintus Curtius, Arrian joins the double merit, ſo rare and ſo valuable, in hiſtory, of accuracy and truth. A number of admitted facts eſtabliſh the veracity of Arrian, and we may decide upon the reſt by analogy. In fact all the voyages to the Eaſt Indies, made for the laſt fifty years, ſaid Lamotte Levayer, bear teſtimony to the truth of Arian's deſcriptions. A circumſtance, adds Dr. Vincent, (in his Voyage of Nearchus) which ſhould be remarked, to the glory of Arrian, is, that we are enabled to appreciate the merit of his relation the better, in proportion as we fix a more attentive eye on the events, the memory of which he has tranſmitted to us. As the Europeans become gradually acquainted with the ſtate of India, the accuracy of his hiſtorical reſearches has been aſcertained: in like manner, alſo, the further we extend the limits of our geographical knowledge, we find the more verity in the illuſtrations which he furniſhes, and we are more firmly convinced of the excellent ſources from which they have been derived.

Tranſlation.—The tranſlation of this work was a deſideratum in literature; for, independently of the infidelities in the tranſlation of Perrot d'Ablancourt, that work was not a little diſagreeable to the reader of theſe Expeditions—1. Becauſe he had neglected to divide his books into chapters and ſections. 2. Becauſe he had not illuſtrated the text by a commentary, which was indiſpenſable; and; 3. Becauſe he had not introduced plans and explications of military tactics.

But it muſt be confeſſed, that ſuch a tranſlation was eaſier to be made in our days,

days, than in the time of Perrot. Literature and the ſciences have been enriched with all the productions of the moſt extenſive erudition, and of the moſt judicious criticiſm.

Guichard, an officer of diſtinction, has publiſhed in his Military Memoirs, an extract of the Tactics of Arrian, and the plans of the principal battles of Alexander.

The celebrated M. Sainte-Croix has carried the torch of analyſis into all the hiſtorical details, and his celebrated examen of the hiſtorians of Alexander is an abundant mine, which the new tranſlator labours in with ſucceſs.

The immenſe reſearches of Dr. Vincent have been equally of ſervice to him:

And laſtly, the moſt accurate editions have been conſulted to furniſh him with a text perſpicuous and pure.

If any difficulties could occur in the text, which is extremely eaſy to underſtand, they could only have place with reſpect to the military explications; but the tranſlator of the Tactics of Arrian, and the learned Guichard, very frequently throw light on what was obſcure.

Military Details.—In the conſideration of this ſubject, we ſee that it was previouſly neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the difference between antient and modern tactics. The tranſlator has introduced his work with ſome preliminary obſervations on this difference. They are taken partly from Folard, and partly from Guichard, and from a very intereſting work, intitled, *L'Eſprit du Syſteme des Guerres Modernes*, "Spirit of the Syſtem of Modern Wars."

It follows, from theſe obſervations, that the introduction of fire-arms, producing and requiring a grand deploy, (developement, or explication) action, among the moderns, inclines to, and attaches on, the wings or flanks; whilſt, with the ancients, whoſe miſſiles were feeble arms, and whoſe combats were decided by corporeal ſtrength and agility, the whole effort of the action was directed towards the centre, without being much concerned about the wings. Formerly, they condenſed the body of the army, now they extend it.

So much for the principal difference of the two ſyſtems of tactics. As to *ſtrategy*, or the conduct of an army; as the modern armies have the cauſe of their ſecurity, not in the midſt of them, like the antients, but about them; as the trains of artillery, the ammunition, the baggage, call for the eſtabliſhment of magazines, and magazines for that of fortreſſes, there have thence reſulted the calculation and the baſe of the lines of operation; which ſeems, in our times, to throw an obſtacle in the way of the univerſality of conqueſts, that the ancients were not acquainted with.

The true elements of their tactics are not to be found in the commentators, who have only perplexed this matter, but only in the beſt authors, and particularly ſuch as handle at the ſame time both the ſword and the pen, ſuch as Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Julius Cæſar, and Arrian. With reſpect to the Macedonian phalanx, Philip, and Alexander his ſon, carried the ordornance of the phalanx to perfection. The former had Epaminondas for his maſter; the latter, who was the diſciple of his father and of Parmenio, formed a group of captains, that were his ſucceſſors; and among whom the celebrated Eumenes was highly diſtinguiſhed.—It ſhould not be forgotten, that Alexander commonly made uſe of the Lacedemonian evolutions, and not the Macedonian, invented by his father Philip. It carried with it too much the appearance of flight to accord with his genius and his impetuous bravery.

The atlas contains a general *tableau* of the different parts of the tactics of the ancients, combined under all their aſpects into one ſingle cut or plate. With the explication at hand, and this *tableau* before him, the reader may make himſelf maſter of all the manœuvres of a Greek army, by a ſingle quarter of an hour's inſpection.

Geography.—The geographical part has been extracted from the learned diſſertations of M. de Sainte Croix; from the geographical table which accompanies the elegant tranſlation of Herodotus, by M. Larcher; from the immenſe lucubrations of Dr. Vincent; and from the relations of Dalrymple, and of Major Rennell.

From ſuch documents, and upon theſe baſes, the chart of Danville has been enlarged, rectified, and compleated. The new chart of the Expeditions of Alexander, which accompanies this tranſlation, has been favoured with the approbation of M. Barbié du Boccage, who has enriched this atlas with two very valuable plans, thoſe of Tyre and of Halicarnaſſus; and which, by placing the luxury of the art in competition with that of the ſcience, do honour to the graver of Citizen Tardieu.

And, laſtly, a comparative plan of the three Alexandrias, which General Regnier has deſigned for the work, according to a plan

plan made uſe of by the ſtaff-officers of the army of Egypt, more correct and extenſive than that of Danville, is novel and highly intereſting in all reſpects.

Antiquities.—The antiquities comprize two parts; the one treats of medals, and the portraits of Alexander; and the other of arms and warlike machines.

In the firſt, the author examines this queſtion, on which the learned have been much divided—Have the traits of Alexander been tranſmitted down to us? He declares for the affirmative, grounding his opinion on the diſſertation of Eckhel, of which he gives a tranſlation, and on the authority of the celebrated M. Viſconti, who has communicated to him a very luminous notice on the ſubject.

Hiſtorical Critique.—It is chiefly in this point of view that this new tranſlation of Arrian merits eulogium. The author has profited by materials of every kind, analyſing every thing that has been written relative to Alexander, ſo as to eſtabliſh a ſort of concordance from among the different hiſtorians. This part, likewiſe, comprehends a review of the ancient and modern hiſtorians of Alexander.

And, laſtly, the Hiſtory of Arrian commencing at the reign of Alexander, it was indiſpenſable to prefix an hiſtorical introduction to it, which the new tranſlator has done. He treats ſummarily of the political ſituation of Greece, of Macedonia, of Philip, of the occaſion and of the motives of the war againſt the Perſians, and, laſtly, of the firſt years of Alexander.

Here the ſtyle of the tranſlator, which in all the reſt of the work is modelled by the ſimplicity of that of Arrian, riſes and diſplays the ardour which is peculiar to him.

"Philip created his own elevation, that of Macedonia, and even the grandeur of Alexander.

"Macedonia had no military and marine eſtabliſhments; it was without money, without allies. He conſtructed ports, opened mines, formed the phalanx, conquered or purchaſed allies.

"He prepared the ſubjugation of Greece by the ſame means as Cæſar afterwards employed to oppreſs Rome. It was in Thrace and Illyricum that he forged chains for Athens.

"His ambition was ſeed in the right ſeaſon; his plans, matured by an impenetrable policy, were only unfolded *à propos*, and always unexpectedly; his prudence had ſlowly prepared what his valour executed with impetuoſity.

"It is a beautiful trait of his glory to have ſurmounted proſperity itſelf, which ruined Alexander. Every day was repeated to the king, by his order, at his awaking, *Remember, that thou art a man!*

"We find Ulyſſes in Philip, as Achilles in Alexander. However, when heroiſm was in accordance with his intereſt, Philip ſhews himſelf the pupil of Epaminondas.

"Eſtabliſhed forms, always of ſuch influence, become in his hands ſo many ſecret ſprings and ſnares. Inveſted with power to ſend deputies to the Amphyctyonic Council and to preſide at the Pythic Games, he accuſtoms the Greeks to conſider him as their arbiter. Then it is that his ſkilful tyranny divides and corrupts all the republics, agitated by his intrigues, or ſhaken by his arms.

"His policy conſiſts in detaching the one from the other; in cheriſhing and ſupporting rivalſhips. At one time he ſhews himſelf a protector, at another an oppreſſor.

"The picture of Demoſthenes ſtopping, by the force of his eloquence, the torrent ready to overwhelm the feeble ruins of liberty, on which the orator alone ſtands erect, would be the moſt beautiful ſpectacle of this age, if the death of Phocion were not the grandeſt!" &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obliging anſwer of Monander, (in your Magazine, Vol. xiv. p. 397) and his intereſting account of the Carnac and other antiquities in Bretagne, demand my grateful thanks. Unfortunately we do not poſſeſs any complete vocabulary of ancient phraſes; and without it, or a very general acknowledgment and definition of terms, we ſhall be ever ſubject to erroneous concluſions. This is particularly the caſe reſpecting words that are commonly applied to Druidical remains. Thus Monander calls a large heap of ſtones a *barrow*, and to a monument ſimilar to *Kits Coity Houſe*, in Kent, he has not given a name; though, by his deſcription, it is evidently a Cromlech. The Welſh characteriſe the former by the name of *Carn* (Cairne, or Carneth); and it ſeems very probable that the village of Carnac derived its name from this etymon. There are ſeveral villages and places in Wales and Cornwall deſignated with this word, having different terminations.

The extraordinary monument at Carnac is ſingularly diſſimilar to any remaining in England, and to all others that I have ever heard of; for it ſeems to be formed more

more by the ſquare than by the compaſs, with its lines running in long and nearly parallel rows.

It was evidently a principle with the Britiſh Bards and Druids, to adopt the circular ſhape in all their religious, judicatory, military, and domeſtic, conſtructions. At leaſt I have never met with any inſtance to the contrary but this at Carnac; and I can ſpecify nearly two hundred that may be claſſed under the above heads.

The ſingularity, ſituation, and ſeveral collateral circumſtances, attending the monument at Carnac, render it highly intereſting to the Celtic antiquary, and muſt excite his curioſity in proportion as he wiſhes to ſee this branch of antiquity reſcued from bewildering theories, and cloſet ſpeculations. Indeed I feel ſo zealous in the cauſe, that I eagerly wiſh for an opportunity of viſiting and examining the plains of ancient Armorica. Should the ſunſhine of peace cheer us another ſummer, and no dark cloud of accident fruſtrate my intention, I hope to explore and ſketch ſome of the Druidic and other antiquities in the weſtern part of France, particularly ancient Armorica and Normandy. When we reflect on the alliances with the political and civil connections, that ſubſiſted between thoſe diſtricts and England, at an early period of the Chriſtian era, we may reaſonably expect to find many ancient relicts, cuſtoms and circumſtances, ſtill exiſting there, tending to prove that connection, and to illuſtrate, or explain, ſome myſteries in our own hiſtory. This expectation is certainly a grand incentive to the undertaking; and it appears very extraordinary that no Britiſh hiſtorian, or topographer, has deemed it a neceſſary part of his ſtudy.

The preſent age is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by the emulative and inveſtigating ſpirit which characterizes Engliſh writers; many of whom poſſeſs that laudable ſcepticiſm which muſt ultimately lead to truth. This ſhould be the polar ſtar of inquiry; and, inſtead of tacitly acknowledging every ſpecious theory and plauſible argument, we ſhould ſeek for probable evidence or ſtubborn fact. Had ſome of our ancient writers adhered more to this principle than the fabulous, we ſhould not be ſo much bewildered in the mazes of Druidiſm, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Let us, therefore, who know and regret theſe defects, endeavour to avoid them, and call forth the talents and reſearch of man to decypher and explain the mutilated memorials of ancient manners, which time and chance have permitted to remain.—Whatever relates to the cuſtoms and habitudes of the human ſpecies in remote ages muſt excite our intereſt and ſympathies: and connected with theſe, we recognize the various ſtone monuments of art, which are uſually called Druidical.

Though theſe have been ſtigmatized as "ſenſeleſs blocks" by ſome romancing touriſts, yet they muſt awaken extraordinary curioſity in the mind that can appreciate the hiſtory of nature and art, as connected with man. That wonderful monument, Stonehenge, is contemplated by the illiterate ſhepherd with torpid indifference; who ſees nothing but huge ſtones, and thinks of nothing more than he ſees: but ſurely the reflecting and cultivated mind muſt feel ſome emotion by the aſſociation of ideas which this object excites. If then the greateſt antiquities of the iſland are deſerving of inveſtigation and deſcription, let us commence the taſk before corroding time and thoughtleſs man have annihilated the whole. I have examined and drawn many, and will endeavour to viſit the remainder; for I know of no deſcriptive account that can be relied on. In order to give publicity to, and excite inquiry on, the ſubject, I propoſe occaſionally to inſert ſome brief deſcriptions and notices in this magazine. If others will follow the example, I truſt we ſhall ſoon be able to obtain a catalogue of the primeval monuments remaining in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and if we can obtain accounts from the ſmaller iſlands, and from Bretagne, Denmark, &c. they will prove more intereſting and ſatisfactory. It would be a deſirable plan to arrange and claſs theſe monuments under different and characteriſtic heads; though, I fear, this would not be an eaſy taſk at preſent. The following, which immediately occurs to memory, will explain my meaning.

1ſt. Complex, or *compound circles*, ſuch as Avebury and Stonehenge, in Wiltſhire; Stanton Drew, Somerſetſhire; the Hurlers and Botalleck circles, Cornwall, &c.

2d. *Circles with appendages.* One at Park-place, brought from Jerſey, Long Meg and her daughters, and a circle at Keſwick, Cumberland; Rowlright, Oxfordſhire; Boſcawen, Cornwall; the Arbelows, Derbyſhire, &c.

3d. *Simple circles.* Several of theſe ſtill remain in Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, &c.

4th. Cromlechs, with circles, entrenchments, &c. One of theſe, called Wayland

land Smith, in Berkſhire, contiguous to the *Britiſh Ridge-way*.

5th. Separate Cromlechs, conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or ſeven ſtones. Many of theſe remain in Cornwall, Devonſhire, Wilts, Wales, &c.

6th. Carns,* with cells in them.

7th. Barrows, or Tumuli, of different ſhapes, and apparently of various kinds.

8th. Loggan, or Rocking-ſtones. Single ſtones erect, &c.

Under one of the above heads, I believe we may properly claſs every kind of Britiſh monument now remaining in the iſland. In effecting which it will be highly expedient to appropriate each to its proper claſs, and carefully avoid a ſtrange error, which appears in the writings of many fanciful antiquaries, of aſſigning natural rocks and natural combinations of ſtone to Druidical rites. Before we pretend to explain their uſes, let us cautiouſly deliberate; for it ſeems a magical theme, and, like the *Ignis-fatuus*, poſſeſſes ſome bewildering agency—or whence the ſtrange day-dreams that appear in the generality of writings on this ſubject?

In the firſt claſs, the moſt conſiderable in magnitude and importance, is ſituated in the pariſh of Avebury, about five miles weſt from Marlborough in the county of Wilts. This conſiſted of a large circle of upright *unhewn* ſtones, (one hundred in number) including two other circular or elliptical arrangements of ſimilar ſtones; and the whole encompaſſed with an immenſe bank and ditch. Connected with the great circle, and diverging from it, at nearly right angles weſt and ſouth, proceeded two avenues of large upright unhewn ſtones, extending nearly *one mile* each way. At the extremity of the ſouthern avenue were two concentric circles; and about half a mile ſouth of the great circle is an immenſe Barrow, or Tumulus, now called Silbury Hill. This is acknowledged to be the largeſt artificial Mount, or Barrow, in the iſland; and ſeems to emulate the wondrous Egyptian pyramids.

As a proof that it was formed anterior to the eſtabliſhment of the Romans in this iſland, the great road called the Via Julia† of that people takes a turn *round* its baſe. The diameter of the great circle is about 1300 feet, and the circumference of the whole entrenchment, meaſuring the top of the Vallum or Bank, is about 4,000 feet.

It will be neceſſary to remark that the Vallum is on the *outſide* of the ditch; a convincing proof that it was not intended for an encampment, or fortified place, in time of war; and it equally proves that the people who could contrive and accompliſh ſuch a vaſt undertaking, knew alſo how to fortify themſelves againſt an invading enemy, and conſtruct formidable entrenchments or ſtrong holds. This, being admitted, completely annihilates that theory, which is founded on the ſuppoſition that *all circular* entrenchments in this country were formed by the Danes:—a theory equally indefenſible and abſurd with the one which aſſerts, that ſtations and encampments *occupied* by the Romans were *all* of parallelogramatic ſhapes, or of regular dimenſions.

Concerning the extraordinary Britiſh monument at Avebury we have no publiſhed accounts, except a ſmall folio volume by Stukeley, entitled "Abury, a Temple of the Britiſh Druids, with ſome others, deſcribed, &c." Much praiſe is certainly due to the Doctor for his zealous inquiries after theſe remains, and for the deſcriptions and views which he publiſhed; yet we muſt cautiouſly read the former, and ſcrupulouſly examine the latter; for he who implicitly adopts either will be liable to egregious errors. Man is a fallible being, and the Doctor was not exempt from this lot of humanity. He often ſuffered fancy to govern reaſon and judgment, and then poor probability and truth were ſacrificed on the altar of falſe hypotheſis. Beſides, in drawing, he was careleſs or ignorant of perſpective and keeping, and brought objects and lines into the picture which it was totally impoſſible to ſee from any given ſtation.

I truſt that theſe remarks will not be deemed invidious; they emanate from a deſire to guard others, who may examine his works, from the unpleaſant deceptions which I experienced in commencing my reſearches and inquiries on this ſubject. Several other authors have written about this extraordinary monument; but as they only examined Dr. Stukely's book, inſtead of the place, we cannot expect they would correct, or much improve upon, the firſt account. Indeed I find ſo much the reverſe, that two popular writers have ſelected more of his theories than his facts.

If

* See Owen's Welſh and Engliſh Dictionary, a work replete with curious archæological information.

† Beauties of Wiltſhire, vol. i. p. 40.

If Monander will favour me with a viſit, or his addreſs, I ſhall be glad to have ſome converſation with him concerning his communication, &c.

I remain your's, &c.

Jan. 16, 1803. J. BRITTON,
Wilderneſs-row, Goſwell-ſtreet.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of two* ANCIENT MONUMENTS *lately found at* BOURDEAUX, *by* E. BERNADAU.

THE great number of ſepulchral ſtones that are found in places conſecrated to the inhumation of the ancients, induces a preſumption, that many more were raiſed in ancient than in modern times. It does not even appear that they were excluſively reſerved for perſons diſtinguiſhed by their dignities or by eminent merit; for few of thoſe monuments bear the deſignation of the titles of the defunct, or any particular mention of the cauſe for which they were raiſed. The inſcription was commonly as ſimple as the ſtone which contained it; and the modeſty of the latter was always united with the laconiſm of the former.

In the laſt month of Floreal, in digging for the foundations of a houſe, to be built on the ſcite where the *ci-devant* Parliament of Bourdeaux had their ſittings (where formerly was the palace of the Dukes of Aquitaine, named *Chateau de l'Ombriere* in old deeds) two hard ſtones were diſcovered, one three feet four inches in height, by two feet three inches in breadth; and the other, half a foot leſs in every dimenſion. The worked ſide of theſe ſtones exhibits a plain ſurface, bordered with a moulding, and crowned with a ſort of chapiter, which terminates in an acute angle; the bottom forms a kind of pedeſtal, produced by ſeveral flat and ſaliant mouldings.

On one of theſe ſtones there is an inſcription thus expreſſed:—

D M
VAL + FELICIS
C + AQ + DEF + ANN
XXXX + VICTORI
NA + CONIVNX
PC + ET + SVB + ASC
DEDICAV +

"To the manes of Valerius Felix, Citizen of Aquitania, who died at the age of 40 years.

"Victorina, his ſpouſe, has conſecrated this monument, on its proceeding from the hands of the workman."

The form of the other ſtone only differs from this by a creſcent in relievo, ſculptured in the upper part, and by the triangular points which ſeparate the words of the inſcription in the place of the lines croſſed. This inſcription is thus conceived:—

D ☽ M
ET ▽ M
VAL ▽ VICTORI
NAE ▽ CIV ▽ AQV
DEF ▽ ANN ▽ LX
FIL ▽ EIVS . . . C ▽ ET
SVB ▽ ASCIA ▽ DED

"To the manes and to the memory of Valeria Victorina, female Citizen of Aquitania, who died at the age of 60 years.

"Her ſon has conſecrated this monument on its proceeding from the inſtruments of the workman."

Theſe two inſcriptions, yet in good preſervation, are engraved in beautiful Roman uncial letters, 20 lines in height. They announce a double monument, of conjugal tenderneſs and of filial piety, appertaining to one and the ſame family. The moſt remarkable indication they contain is, the title of Citizen of Aquitania (*Civis Aquitanus*) given to Valerius Felix, and to Valeria Victorina, his ſpouſe, who are not, in other reſpects, deſignated by any other qualification. We only know one inſcription of Gruter, wherein this title is given in a manner ſo little equivocal.

As we judge of the age of monuments, by the ſtyle of the inſcription, and by the form in which it is written; we are inclined to think that theſe latter have been raiſed in honour of perſons of a Roman origin, but naturalized in Aquitania, about the time of the Antonines. The proof of this appears from the names of Valerius and of Victorina, which are not the ancient Gallic and which, being accompanied with the title of Citizen of Aquitania, denote that thoſe to whom it was given, had the right of citizenſhip in that Roman province, which had obtained, it ſeems, from the Emperors the privilege of being governed by their own laws; for Strabo, Pliny, and Aurelius Victor, inform us, that Aquitania was *autonomous*, that is to ſay, ſelf-governed, or governed by its own laws. The manner in which the words of theſe two inſcriptions are ſeparated, otherwiſe than by round points, the orthography of the word *conjux*, of the former one, and the connected letters II which terminate it; all this announces the lapidary ſtyle of the ſecond century.

Laſtly, what inclines us not to rank theſe inſcriptions with ſuch as are Chriſtian, is, among other things, their particular conſecration—*diis manibus, et ſub aſcia*. A Chriſtian ſculptor would not have expreſſed himſelf thus. Beſides, theſe two laſt words were a formula employed in the ſepulchral monuments of the Gauls. The learned have diſputed much to aſcertain the ſenſe of it. We conceive the *aſcia* to have been an inſtrument which ſerved to ſquare the ſtones. We find ſome repreſented on *cippi*, diſcovered in Guyenne, and engraved in a collection intitled—*Diſſertations on ancient Monuments found at Bourdeaux*, publiſhed in 1754, by the learned Abbé Vénuti. This author proves irrefragably, that the phraſe, *ſub aſcia dedicavit*, ſignifies that the tomb was conſecrated on its coming out of the hands of the workman who made it. This conſecration was an act of the Pagan religion, accompanied with many ceremonies which ranked tombs among ſacred things, and which placed them out of the routine of ordinary traffic, according to the Roman law. Before their dedication, theſe works were not reputed religious, according to Quintilian. They could not, therefore, uſe too much haſte in performing the ſolemnity; and the eager anxiety that was manifeſted in acquitting themſelves of this duty, was commendable, and merited a public announcement of it by the formula *ſub aſcia dedicavit*.

The ſepulchral ſtones that we deſcribe have been found upſet, one upon another. The creſcent, ſculptured on one of them (which in theſe latter times was the ſcutcheon of Bourdeaux), at the ſame time that it was not placed there without intention, does not appear to deſignate any thing relative to that city. Bourdeaux had no coat of arms, when the Romans ruled there; and the ſymbol which then diſtinguiſhed that city was a lion, according to Gibelin, or a ram, according to Alciat. This creſcent ſeems to indicate, that the monument which contains it had been conſecrated to Diana, as being the tomb of a woman. If it had been the emblem of the Valerian family, or of the place of its origin, would it not rather have been ſculptured on the tomb of the huſband, who was the chief of it?

There is reaſon to preſume, that theſe *cippi* belonged to the Temple of Diana, which ſtood on the place *Semape*, cloſe by the ſpot where they were found, as we find it explained in our *Antiquités Bordelaiſes*—Antiquities of Bourdeaux. At the time of the irruptions of the Goths, of the Saracens, or of the Normans, at Bourdeaux, this temple muſt apparently have been deſtroyed. The ruins of it rolled into the ancient foſſés of that city, which ſeparated the ſpot whereon that edifice was conſtructed, from the palace or *chateau de l'Ombriere*. The Dukes of Aquitaine, when they erected this chateau in the year 910, moſt probably availed themſelves of the materials which were found on that ſide, to ſerve for foundations of the walls. It was only, therefore, by demoliſhing them, that theſe ſepulchral ſtones could be diſcovered. Their ſubterranean interment could alone have preſerved them from the outrages that the ſcythe of Time, or the hand of men, have perpetrated on ſo many other monuments which decorated that city; which Auſonius, the moſt illuſtrious of its citizens, and the moſt illuſtrious of its panegyriſts, called:—

Nitentem inſignemque viris et turribus altis.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER, *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS, *continued.*

Bourdeaux, June 23, 1798.

IN my laſt, I gave you an account of ſome of the melancholy occurrences which took place during the revolution; I have now to deſcribe ſome of thoſe republican inſtitutions, by which the Directory expect to make amends to the people for all the evils which accompanied this great political event. I this day witneſſed one of their public fêtes, called the fête of agriculture, which is celebrated on this day, as being the firſt of their month of *Meſſidor*, or the harveſt-month. The name of *Meſſidor* applied to this month ſhews that the uſual harveſt-month of France is from the 23d of June to the 23d of July, which is earlier, I believe, by a full month than the harveſt in England. This fête conſiſted of municipal officers, adorned with tri-coloured ſcarfs, marching in a proceſſion, in the centre of which was a chariot drawn by oxen. In this chariot, which was covered and decorated with green boughs, twiſted together to form a ſhade, were ſeated four old farmers, having ears of corn in their hats. This proceſſion was attended by the military of Bourdeaux (of which there are not more than 500 in this large city).

Whe

When the proceſſion ſtopped in the public gardens, the military paraded round the chariot, and the band played the different republican airs. The lower orders of the people are mightily pleaſed with theſe proceſſions and fêtes, while the higher orders ſeem to deſpiſe them as mountebank mummery, and the foppery of republicaniſm. The government, however, conſiders theſe inſtitutions in the moſt ſerious light; they hope from them to attach the paſſions and pleaſures of the people to the republican cauſe and to republican ideas. With this view, they give them many republican holidays, ſet off with republican pomp and republican muſic.

Theſe kind of holidays have, I believe, never been introduced before in any country. I remember nothing like them in ancient or modern hiſtory; if we except the annual rejoicings of the Egyptians on the retiring of the waters of the Nile, and the annual cuſtom of the Emperor of China holding the plough, as an example to his ſubjects, and as a mark of reſpect to the firſt of arts. It appears to me, that the idea of theſe national holidays was firſt ſuggeſted to the French philoſophers and *literati* by Marmontel, in his hiſtorical romance called the *Incas of Peru*. The Peruvians are there repreſented as having annual feaſts of the ſun; fêtes for youth, for marriage, and for old age. The Directory have inſtituted annual fêtes for youth, and fêtes for old age; and as for marriage, having ſeen their republican marriages, I think the ſubject too important to paſs it over without a particular deſcription. I was in the cathedral laſt *Decade* (which is the republican ſabbath) and ſaw ten or twelve couple married. A part of the church was incloſed for the purpoſe, with ſeats at each ſide, and an altar at the extremity, to which one muſt aſcend by ſteps. Upon the altar lay a baſket of flowers, moſt of them the common flowers of the fields; at one ſide ſat the brides and their female friends, all in white, with garlands of white flowers (natural or artificial) on their heads, the ſame in their boſoms; at the other ſide ſat the bridegrooms and the male friends. The incloſure was taken up excluſively by the parties to be married and their friends; but, from the outſide of the incloſure, I ſaw diſtinctly what paſſed within. After the company had been ſome time ſeated, the noiſe of the fife and drum at the church-door, and the diſplay of military ſtandards, announced the arrival of the municipal officers. Their appearance was not much ſuperior to that of conſtables of the watch in England: they were diſtinguiſhed by tri-coloured ſcarfs, and wore their hats on during the ceremony, which is conſidered by the law as a mere civil contract.

Every couple knew the order that they were to go up in to the altar. At the ſignal, which is given by the roll of a drum, the firſt couple, with two or three friends on either ſide, who attended as witneſſes, went up to the altar, and ſigned the marriage contract; they then deſcended, and ſigned their names in two more books or regiſters, which lay upon a table in the centre of the incloſure.

They then ſalute the municipal officer; and a ſhort republican hymn, appropriate to the occaſion, is ſung. That couple then retires from the church with their friends, and another roll of the drum gives the ſignal to the ſecond couple to come forward, and go through the ſame ceremonies. With ſuch a diſplay of military ſtandards and military muſic, you would almoſt ſuppoſe, that the government meant to conſider marriage as a *military* inſtitution; but the real cauſe is, that, of all ſhews, a military ſhew is the leaſt expenſive, and government wiſhes to have as much ſhew as poſſible at a ſmall coſt. Before the ceremony had begun, I particularly noticed among the females who were within the incloſure, one of about nineteen years of age, who peculiarly attracted my attention by the ſuperior fineneſs of her form and eyes, and the great degree of ſenſibility and ſoul which marked her countenance, which was noble and intereſting in the extreme.

She was, of all the females within the incloſure, the moſt careleſsly dreſſed, not having even the uſual ornaments of flowers in her hair. She was ſo remarkably unadorned (except by nature), that I rather wondered at her coming to this feaſt without a wedding-garment. For a conſiderable time ſhe ſeemed eaſy and careleſs, but a roll of the drum (awful to her as the laſt trumpet) ſeemed to harrow up her whole ſoul; ſhe ſtood up, burſt into tears, and dropped down again upon her ſeat. It was with the utmoſt difficulty that ſhe could be ſupported to the altar, where ſhe ſtood drowned in tears, and hardly knowing where ſhe was, or what was paſſing. From the men's ſide of the incloſure there hobbled out an old *fourniſſeur*, or contractor, of the Army of Italy, who was to be her ſpouſe. Then what there was before of myſtery in her deep affliction became apparent; then one could trace

her ſorrow to its ſecret ſource, where it lay concealed among the warm wiſhes and natural deſires of a young heart, formed for enjoying and communicating perfect happineſs.

She went to the church, and was ſacrificed at the altar, in obedience to the advice of friends (which has more weight with girls here than in England); but, when arrived at the altar, ſhe could no longer govern her affliction, or reſtrain her tears. I have ſeen different executions, and have, in different countries, witneſſed very barbarous military puniſhments, but never did I ſee any thing more affecting than this human ſacrifice of a forced marriage.

The old *fourniſſeur* was ſo ſtupid as to appear quite inſenſible of the great averſion of his young bride, and to conſider her tears and agony as the mere common effects of youthful baſhfulneſs and maiden modeſty. In France, the unmarried girls have uſually not ſo much liberty as in England, while the married women take more: this makes young girls more impatient to be married; and, when marriages are made without much previous acquaintance, and without mutual affection, in a country where gallantry is ſomewhat the faſhion, huſbands muſt be prepared for the conſequences. This, I believe, is a principal cauſe which gives the French women the reputation of being rather looſe in reſpect to the point of female honour. I am convinced, that when they are united to a man from choice and their own inclination, they are as affectionate and agreeable companions as any in the world, as conſtant, and as much attached, as ready to ſhare his fortunes, and to make any ſacrifices or exertions for his intereſt. There are many perſons here, who are not content with a republican marriage, but get themſelves alſo privately married by a prieſt, according to the forms of the Catholic religion. This not only ſatisfies every conſcientious ſcrupie, but makes the marriage binding in caſe of a counter revolution, which is a caſe, as they conſider, by no means impoſſible.

The people here are, at preſent, very much divided between *Decade* and Sunday: government will not allow the ſhops to be ſhut on Sundays, as they conſider that a direct oppoſition to the republican calendar, which will not admit of the Chriſtian era. The people, on the other hand, will not ſhut their ſhops on *Decades*, or voluntarily acquieſce in the new calendar. The conſequence of this oppoſition is, that the Bourdeaux ſhopkeeper keeps no holiday, or day of reſt, and drudges the whole year round.

I have ſeen the celebrated Barrere, who appears very publicly here, and is much reſpected on account of his private character, notwithſtanding the places he held in the Committee of Public Safety. He is a ſmart well-looking little man; his air and manners eaſy and genteel, his complexion, hair, and eyes dark, and his countenance expreſſive of ſenſibility and imagination. The government muſt have connived at his eſcape from priſon, or he would not venture to appear ſo publicly. Drouet, the celebrated poſt-maſter of Varennes, who ſtopped the Royal Family, and afterwards was taken priſoner, and lay many years in the Auſtrian dungeons, was ſuffered to eſcape at the ſame time. When he was taken by the Auſtrians, his friends, the Jacobins, had the government of France; when he was releaſed, he found his friends proſcribed by the reaction which took place after the death of Robeſpierre, and, as an Auſtrian dungeon was no ſchool of philoſophy or politics, it was but reaſonable to expect that he would come out of it with the ſame political principles with which he entered it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE never perhaps was a name which has afforded greater room for *punning*, than one which is immortalized by the celebrity of its owner—I mean *Sir Thomas More*; and, if one may judge from the unpubliſhed life of this great man, among Mr. Baker's manuſcripts, (which is full of original anecdote), the facility which his name gave to this idle amuſement, ſeems, in ſome degree, to have extended to himſelf. The faſhion of the age, and a ſportive playfulneſs ariſing from the unruffled tranquillity of a good conſcience, appears in him to have ſoftened the ſternneſs of the inflexible magiſtrate.

The frequency of the name has not, however, permitted the practice to be confined to the illuſtrious Chancellor. Sauntering, the other day, through Stepney Church-yard, I accidentally met with the following epitaph which, I do not recollect to have ſeen in print:

Epitaph on William More.

Here lies *More*, and no *more* than he:
More and no more! how can that be?

Perhaps

Perhaps ſome of your curious readers can inform us, who was the author of the punning complimentary epigram on Sir Thomas, which was, however, founded on a fact. It has been attributed to Lord Bacon:

When *More* ſome time had Chancellor been,
No *more* ſuits did remain;
The ſame will never *more* be ſeen
Till *More* be there again.

It would be a happy thing for this country, if the ſame compliment could be paid to later chancellors, though it muſt readily be admitted, that never was more unremitting induſtry and experience, joined to ability, exerted to further this great end, than by the preſent Chancellor.

Although the irritable and delicate Shenſtone would thank his God, that his name admitted of no ſuch degrading uſe as that to which I allude; yet he was by no means inſenſible to the temporary merriment produced by a good pun, as an anecdote, which was related to me by one of the parties, will prove:

Mr. B———, who was intimate with Shenſtone, one day took his friend Dr. S——— to ſee the Leaſowes. After admiring the taſteful diſpoſition of the grounds, Mr. Shenſtone conducted them into the houſe to take ſome refreſhment, which was prepared in a room, painted to imitate trellis-work, the rails of which appeared to be overhung, in the different compartments, with various trees in full foliage. "How admirably this room is fitted up!" exclaimed Dr. S———. "Thoſe ſurely cannot be artificial (pointing to one of the painted walls):—they muſt be real *hazel-nuts*"—"WALL-NUTS, if you pleaſe," replied Mr. B——— drily. For once the *ſombre* countenance of Shenſtone diſappeared, and, after various efforts to ſuppreſs a ſmile, he at length left the room in a complete laugh; and was not leſs pleaſed, on his return, at Dr. S———'s elegantly concluding the converſation, by ſaying, "Whatever the nuts may be, this I am ſure of, that I may here exclaim, with Voltaire—'*Il n'y eſt jamais une année ſans printemps, un printemps ſans fleurs.*"

W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

THANKS to Providence, the return of plenty has put a ſtop to the perſecution of Foreſtallers, with an occaſional exception on the banks of the Liffy, as witchcraft has retired to the coaſt of Guinea. It is only when they are fretted by hunger and high price, that conſumers quarrel with their friends; as I have ſeen ſportſmen of the beſt good humour, at other times, find fault with all that is done when the ſcent fails. The weather alone is to blame in both caſes.

Hoping that it will be long before a caſe will occur for diſcuſſion, I will briefly notice the remarks of your Correſpondent S. although they have, in fact, been already obviated in former Numbers of your Magazine.

S. appears to agree with me, that if the people who ſhall buy one-half of a commodity in its way to market, buy for their own conſumption, and, of courſe, abſent themſelves from the market, no harm is done. Happy ſhould I be, if all were of this opinion. It would be a great point gained; but it is not long ſince I was told by a ſpectator, that a ſhopkeeper in Paddington attempted, by threats of an information, to prevent a ſtablekeeper from buying a load of ſtraw, which, if not ſold before, would have been carried to St. James's Market. The ſhopkeeper thought, no doubt, that he was ſupporting the laws, and promoting the good, of his country, when he would compel the ſtablekeeper, carter, horſes, waggon, and ſtraw, to go two miles, and back again, for nothing. They who approve of this proceeding ſhould tell us, how far down the road the ſin of foreſtalling reaches; and whether or not a farmer's next-door neighbour may legally buy his ſtraw?

But, let us ſuppoſe with S. that the buyers have bought to ſell again; it will be their intereſt, and their aim, as he truly ſays, to raiſe the price of the commodity. As ſoon as they have bought, they will be preciſely in the ſituation of them from whom they bought; and the way in which they are ſuppoſed to raiſe the price is by keeping back what they have purchaſed—the caſe, thus far, has already been fully conſidered.

But, let us farther ſuppoſe with S. that the perſons who have bought are deep enough to conceal that they are now become ſellers, and go into the market under their original character, to ſwell the tide of buyers. The conſequence will undoubtedly be, and I have all along allowed, that the price will riſe: but the price of what? Not the price of that part of the commodity which is kept back for the purpoſe of making the ſupplies appear ſmall, but the price of that part which is brought to the market. The twenty of forty buyers, that conſtitute a market, may, by purchaſing and keeping

keeping back one-half of a commodity, and appearing themſelves in the ſhape of buyers, raiſe the price of the half that goes to market. But what is to become of their own half? S. ſtops ſhort in his ſtatement, and forgets that his twenty buyers have one-half of the commodity to ſell, and that they muſt ſell, in order to make the expected advantage. This half cannot be preſent at the market, and abſent at the ſame time. The owners cannot be, at the ſame time, both buyers and ſellers. When this half is brought forward, the pretended buyers inſtantly become ſellers, and throw their weight into the oppoſite ſcale; and, as an increaſe of price always cauſes a decreaſe of conſumption, they find that the price of their half of the commodity is ſunk even below what it would have been, if they had brought their half to market at firſt. They find, that they have put ſixpences into the pockets of their rivals, by taking ſhillings from their own. They find that, though they have raiſed the price of part of the commodity, yet, undue quantities having been kept back, they have lowered the *average* price. For it is a notorious paralogiſm, though conſtantly employed on this occaſion, to ſay, You have raiſed the price of *corn* (for inſtance), meaning a *particular* parcel; therefore you have made corn dearer in *general*.

If, indeed, this could be ſaid to every dealer, and with reſpect to his own part of the commodity, it might be intelligible. But it has been abundantly proved, that, though a man may raiſe the price of his neighbour's, yet he cannot raiſe the price of his own, except when it is for the advantage of the community. The moſt likely way would be, not by appearing as a buyer, and making the ſupply ſeem too ſmall, but by uſing means to make his rivals ſell at a low price. The low price would infallibly increaſe the conſumption; the increaſed conſumption would produce a degree of real ſcarcity; and then the part kept back might be brought forward to advantage. But I believe no dealer in any article has yet been accuſed of this only trick relating to price, by which he could poſſibly be benefitted.

MISORHETOR

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XXVII.—HISTORY OF BENE'T COLLEGE.

MR. MASTERS, late Fellow of Bene't College, is the only writer who has publiſhed any thing like an attempt at a complete hiſtory of a private college. He juſtly obſerves, "It muſt be no ſmall reproach to learned ſocieties to be deficient herein. They cannot be ignorant of their foundations, without being liable to be cenſured; nor ſuffer the memories of their benefactors to periſh, without betraying a want of due reſpect and gratitude; whilſt yet, I fear, too many have been negligent in making this ſmall return for their benevolence."

The ſeverity of theſe obſervations ſhould, however, be tempered with the teſtimony of a well-informed inquirer. "Our regiſters," ſays he," are ſo imperfect, that, as far as I underſtand ſuch things, it is hardly poſſible to give a perfect account of any thing."

Mr. Maſters made his remarks, from a deſire to excite others to undertakings ſimilar to his own: and from the ſame deſire they are quoted here. Works of this kind are very uſeful, and require no extraordinary genius or learning. Induſtry, ſagacity, the poſſeſſion of ſome good feelings, and a free acceſs to the archives of a college, are the requiſites; and to whom ſhould we *look for theſe, if not to the Fellows of their reſpective colleges?*

XXVIII.—*A* LETTER *of* QUEEN ELIZABETH'S, *recommending a* WIFE *to one of her* FAVOURITES.

There is in the Univerſity Library a ſeries of Latin epiſtles, written by Queen Elizabeth; ſome of them on public affairs, others on buſineſs of a more private nature. The following letter proves, that the Virgin Queen deeply intereſted herſelf in the *tendereſt* concerns of her favourites.

"Elizabet Dei Gratia, &c. Nobili et inſigni virtute præditæ Virgini Margaretæ Heyld, Amicæ noſtræ clariſſimæ, Salutem.

Egregia, quæ de virtute & integritate tua, tum etiam non vulgari in nos obſervantia, fama circumferter, facit, ut quanquam oculis hactenus te nunquam aſpeximus, tamen familiariter hoc tempore tecum his literis agamus. Erit enim res, de qua ſcribimus, non nobis exoptata magis, quam tibi ipſi, uti ſperamus, felix et auſpicata.

"Eum qui has perfert, Robertum Colſhillum, virum ut genere ſic animi virtute & fortitudine ſumma conſpicuum, penſionarium de familia noſtra nobis chariſſimum, in Germaniam hoc tempore ad certa noſtra negotia non levis momenti expedienda miſimus. Is ingenii forma, morum tuorum fama ſic accenditur, ut nihil eſſe poſſit in amore ardentius; quod tibi etiam jamdiu multis rerum notis notiſſimum eſſe conjectura auguramur.

Nos

Nos quidem honeſtiſſimis ejus votis tantopere favemus, ut rem hanc ex ejus ſententia proſpere tranſigi vehementiſſime cupiamus: eoque magis, quod conjugium hoc in utriuſque veſtrum commodum fauſte et feliciter ceſſurum non dubitemus, teque nonnunquam in Angliam ad nos viſendas (quod nos quidem permultum expetimus) venturam ſperemus.

"Quantum apud te commendatio noſtra ponderis habitura ſit, eſt id quidem in poteſtate tua poſitum: ceterum, ſi quid noſtri judicii ſit, in viro deligendo facere quicquam non poteris, quam ſi noſtrum hunc deligas, prudentius nec in rem tuam utilius, nec in famam commendatius, quod nos fide noſtra jubemus & firmiter pollicemur.

"Poſtremo hoc teſtamur, quantum tu commendationi noſtræ in hoc viro deligendo tribueris, tantum tibi nos tui in te favoris adjeceris, proque tua hac animi in nos propenſione memores nos & gratas perpetuo invenies. Bene et feliciter valeas. Dat. Granwichi 18 Maii 1576, Regni noſtri, 18."

N. B. *A tranſlation of the above in our next.*

XXIX.—TRINITY COLLEGE.

What is it that gives Trinity College that ſuperiority which it challenges over the other Colleges at Cambridge? Is it the elegance and grandeur of its buildings, the great number of its members, the excellence of its fellowſhips, or the worth of the College livings? No.—It is from the excellent diſcipline that has been eſtabliſhed. Every thing is here open to competition; and all the candidates for its emoluments muſt undergo a very ſtrict examination in the various branches of literature. It has neither propriety-fellowſhip, nor county-fellowſhip. The reſult muſt be good, where the rule is, *Detur optimo.* It is ſomething, alſo, to work after the moſt perfect models. Trinity College could boaſt, at the ſame time, the greateſt mathematician, and one of the greateſt critics in Europe. It enjoys, and has long enjoyed, one of the ableſt and moſt reſpectable mathematical tutors in the univerſity, Mr. Thomas Jones, and Mr. Richard Porſons, who is at the head of Greek literature.

XXX.—EPITAPH *in* ST. PETER MANCROFT'S CHURCH, *in* NORWICH.

The following lines are introduced as an example of good verſification, for the time in which they were written:

Here Richard Anguiſh ſleeps, for whom alyve
Norwich and Cambridge latly ſeem'd to ſtrive.
Both call'd him ſon, as ſeemed well they might;
Both challenged in his Life an equal right.
Norwich gave birth, and taught him well to ſpeak
The mother-Engliſh, Latin phraſe, and Greek:
Cambridge with arts adorn'd his opening age,
Degrees and judgement in the ſacred page.
Yet Norwich gains the 'vantage of the ſtrife,
Whiles there he ended, where begun his life.

I know not who compoſed this Epitaph. The ſubject of it was, Rich. Anguiſh, B. D. who was born at Norwich, and became M. A. at Cambridge in 1606. The monument is dated Sept. xxiv. Anno Domini 1616.

XXXI.—MAGDALEN COLLEGE

The members of Magdalen College have been long diſtinguiſh for their attachment to the doctrines of the Thirty-nine Articles, in their literal and grammatical ſenſe. This character is now paſſing over to Queen's College, under the government of Dr. Iſaac Milner. The Pepyſian-Library, belonging to Magdalen College, contains a rich collection of old Engliſh books. It has this motto over it, from Macrobius, *Mens cujuſque is eſt Quiſque*, The mind is the Man. The Latin is quaint, but the ſentiment is an admirable motto for an old library.—A collection of books is the ſoul of departed authors.

Mr. William Fariſh, a member of this College, and formerly mathematical tutor, has the merit of having eſtabliſhed a courſe of very uſeful lectures, which he delivers himſelf. After a diligent attention to the different manufactures of this country, he made models of the various machines and inſtruments employed in them. Theſe he works, and exhibits the whole proceſs carried on in our ſeveral manufactories. The aim of Mr. Fariſh is to unite theory and practice, to bring philoſophy from ſchools and colleges into the concerns of active life.—This is, to deſerve well of the COMMUNITY.

XXXII.—WHAT *is a* FELLOW *of a* COLLEGE.

Edmund Gurney, B. D. was Rector of Edgefield, in Norfolk, formerly a Fellow of Bene't College. He was a man of humour, and ſtories of him were long recorded in the neighbourhood of his living. When he held a fellowſhip, the Maſter of the college had a deſire to get poſſeſſion of the Fellows' garden for himſelf. The reſt of the Fellows reſigned their keys, but Gurney reſiſted both his threats and entreaties; and refuſed to part with his key. The other Fellows, ſaid the Maſter, have delivered up their keys. Then, Maſter, ſaid Gurney, pray keep them, and you and I will keep all the other Fellows out. Sir, continued the Maſter, am not I your Maſter? Granted, ſaid Gurney, but am not I your Fellow?

XXXIII.—MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

The late learned Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, formerly Fellow of Jeſus College, being once aſked his opinion of the poetry of Mr. Pye, the Laureat, replied, that he had read ſome of Mr. Pye's Poems, of which he thought very handſomely. But being ſtill further urged to give his opinion of an Ode that had juſt appeared in the public prints, he deſired a friend to read it to him. The Introduction contained ſomething about the ſinging of birds: Wakefield abruptly ſtopt his friend, and gave his opinion as follows, in alluſion to the Poet-Laureat's name:

And when the Pye was opened,
The Birds began to ſing:
And was not this a dainty diſh,
To ſet before the King?

XXXIV.—BENE'T COLLEGE.

Bene't College ſeems to have produced a greater number of prelates, and a greater number of confeſſors for Puritaniſm, in proportion to its ſize, than any other college at Cambridge. Archbiſhops Parker, Sterne, and Teniſon; biſhops Ilgon, Fletcher, Gunning, Greene, Bradford, Mawſon, Sydal, Goodryke, Goodrich, or Gootheric, Womack, and the preſent Biſhop Yorke, were all of Bene't College. On the other hand, ſome of the maſters were Puritans. Mr. Robert Browne, who gave denomination to the Browniſts, was, according to ſome, educated at Bene't. One of the Fellows, Francis Kett, A. M. ſuffered death for Puritaniſm, in the Caſtle Ditches at Norwich; and Mr. Henry Barrow, and Mr. John Greenwood, both of this College, after enduring hunger, cold, and nakedneſs in priſon, were executed at Tyburn. Barrow was a man of ſome talents and learning, author of a book, intitled, The Hiſtory of Falſe Churches, and other treatiſes. Of this College alſo was Arthur Aſhley Sykes, author of many theological works of character, but no hearty friend to the preſent eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, at leaſt not of the Corporation and Teſt Acts.

XXXV.—GARRICK.

A late Fellow of Peter-Houſe was unhappily deranged in his intellects. The following lines, written by him, have been juſtly admired, and afford proof, that he was not deſtitute of genius.

The town has found out diff'rent ways,
To praiſe its diff'rent Lears:
To Barry it gives loud applauſe,
To Garrick only tears.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST a place, Sir, in your Magazine, for a ſingular account of longevity in three horſes, the property of Edward Brown, eſq. of Dulwich, a gentleman whom I have known many years. Their names were Jack, Peacock, and Mungo; and their ages, taken together at the completion of each, made a total of one hundred and fifteen years. The two former drew the chariot, the firſt dying at the age of thirty-ſix, the ſecond at that of thirty four years. Mungo, the ſurvivor, a poney, which was accuſtomed to draw the water-cart, and to do various uſeful drudgery to the laſt, finiſhed his part of the drama in a ſtyle of much eaſe and comfort on the 2d of September, 1794, aged forty-five years. Mr. Brown has a portrait of the laſt, executed in a very good ſtyle by a gentleman artiſt. The three ancient and faithful ſervants he buried in ſeparate fields, each field being called after the name of the horſe there buried, and each grave ornamented with a young plantation. A century hence the proprietor of theſe fields, poſſeſſing the volumes of the Monthly Magazine, may witneſs theſe monuments of Mr. Brown's humanity to animals, and learn to do ſo likewiſe.

As a contraſt to the above, but from which alſo ſome information needful toward compaſſion may be derived: An opulent citizen, within Mr. Brown's knowledge, ſome years ſince had a horſe, an old and faithful ſervant, verging towards his thirtieth year; ſatisfied with the long ſervices of this animal, the gentleman humanely deſired to provide comfortably for the remainder of his life, but was not fortunate, or ſufficiently diſcriminate, in the means he choſe. The horſe was committed to a farmer, whoſe land bordered on an extenſive common, which was aſſigned to the animal as his conſtant quarters. In the warm ſeaſon, and during the luxuriance of graſs, the veteran fared well, and found ſufficient leiſure to roll at his eaſe, after the labour of collecting his food: but winter brought a ſad reverſe, and the poor aged animal, alike incapable of ſuſtaining the rigours of the ſeaſon, or the continued toil of ſubſiſting himſelf with ſcanty morſels of withered herbage, periſhed miſerably in a ditch, from the effects of hunger and cold. The neighbouring inhabitants daily witneſſed this ſpectacle of animal wretchedneſs, dying by inches, during ſeven weeks.

There

There is a claſs of men, Mr. Editor, in every civilized country—(I wiſh fervently it were more numerous)—who do not deem attempts to redreſs the wrongs, and mitigate the conſtant and flagrant cruelties inflicted upon brute animals, either jacobinical, antiſocial, or the mere cant of modern philanthropy. To ſuch, theſe lines are reſpectfully addreſſed. There are others (mark well the magic of phraſes) who, alarmed at the idea of beaſts poſſeſſing rights, will yet acknowledge that men have duties to perform towards them, among which they reckon thoſe of juſtice and compaſſion. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient,

Somer's-town, Feb. 3. JOHN LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December laſt, amongſt the articles of Literary and Philoſophical Intelligence, you mention Mr. Rawſthorne, an eminent architect, of Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire, as the inventor of a new kind of bricks, for conſtructing cielings of rooms, &c. The invention, Sir, which you allude to, is mine, and for which I took out a patent about ſeven years ago. The miſtake has ariſen, I preſume, from Mr. Rawſthorne's having adopted the invention, very ſoon after it was made public, in a houſe which he erected for his own reſidence.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

EDM. CARTWRIGHT.

Woburn, Dec. 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged, by any of your Correſpondents informing me, where I could obtain a ſight, or purchaſe, an "Eſſay on Claſſical Learning," publiſhed, a few years paſt, by the celebrated Dr. Ruſh, of Philadelphia.—Was it publiſhed ſeparately, or in the Tranſactions of any literary ſociety? Your's, &c.

S. THOMAS.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* TOBIE MATHEWES, DEAN *and* BISHOP *of* DURHAM, *and afterwards* ARCHBISHOP *of* YORK.

IN September 1583, when he went to take poſſeſſion of his deanery, the whole univerſity went out of town with him, to teſtify the reſpect they had for his worth, and amongſt the reſt his learned and worthy friend Dr. Edes, who, though deſigning but one day's journey, could not bid him adieu till he ſaw him in his deanery, ſo attractive is ſweet converſation, ancient friendſhip and the communication of ingenious literature. The Doctor being poetically given, made the journey pleaſant by deſcribing in verſe their *Iter Boreale*, a title given once or twice ſince to other books and fancies. It is not in print, but mentioned by Harrington in his additions to Godwin's Catalogue of Biſhops. Ant. Wood alſo ſays, that he had the MS. The firſt verſe begins

Quid mihi cum Muſis? quid cum borealibus oris;

and another line will ſhew in ſome degree the humour of the poet;

Nil Tadcaſter habet præter, ſine flumine, Pontem!

The Dean being once travelling through Lincolnſhire, had a report of a youth of very pregnant parts, and would needs go ſee him. The boy had attained to ſpeak ſeveral languages, and have ſkill in other pieces of learning through his prodigious memory. When the Dean had examined him, and received ſuch ſatisfaction as made him admire, he began to beſtow upon the father a grave exhortation to take care of him. "I have obſerved, (ſaid he,) divers ſuch youths, who, through debauchery had corrupted their parts, or through lazineſs had ſunk and drowned them." The boy, obſerving the words, called to his father to whiſper, and told him "Certainly this gentleman was of very pregnant parts when he was young."—The father, of courſe, reproved him with his frowns, but the Dean being impatient to know what the boy had whiſpered, the man, bluſhing and begging pardon for his ſon, at length told it out, when the Dean was extremely well pleaſed with the witty ſarcaſm, "taking nothing amiſs from a child, being uſed to take and forget greater moroſities from men."

Dr. Mathews held the deanery of Durham about eleven years and a half, in which time he preached 721 ſermons—in

ſome years 60, in others 70 or 80. He was Biſhop of Durham ſomewhat leſs than twelve years, in which time he preached 550 ſermons; and, during the ſixteen years he was Archbiſhop of York he preached 722 ſermons: in all 1993 ſermons, from which he has been frequently called the Preaching Biſhop.

When Biſhop, he was very ſevere in cenſuring Mr. Ball, who firſt broached the now trite jeſt at a wedding ſermon, that MARRIAGE is a MERRY-AGE.

One day the firſt Lord Fairfax finding the Archbiſhop very melancholy, inquired the reaſon of his Grace's penſiveneſs—My Lord, ſaid the Archbiſhop "I have great reaſon of ſorrow with reſpect to my ſons. One of them has wit and no grace, the other grace but no wit, and the third neither grace nor wit." Lord Fairfax replied, "Your Grace's caſe is ſad, but not ſingular; I am alſo diſappointed in my ſons. One I ſent into the Netherlands, to train him up as a ſoldier, and he makes a tolerable country-juſtice, but is a mere coward at fighting: my next I ſent to Cambridge; and he proves a good lawyer, but is a mere dunce at Divinity: and my youngeſt I ſent to the Inns of Court; and he's good at Divinity, but nobody in the Law.

Theſe anecdotes are taken, for the moſt part, out of the regiſter the Archbiſhop left, in his own hand-writing.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, in my opinion, to be regretted, that the hints which were ſome time ſince given by Dr. Watkins on the ſubject of Neglected Biography, have not met with more attention than they ſeem to have ſecured. Articles of this kind would make your Miſcellany a valuable repoſitory for the uſe of future writers on the hiſtory of the progreſs of knowledge and inquiry. Many characters, of whom few or no traces will, in a ſhort time, be left, would be preſerved from oblivion; and imperfect ſketches of this nature might draw out more full and exact information from the ſurviving connections of thoſe, the remembrance of whoſe talents and virtues it is a laudable tribute of reſpect to merit, to attempt to perpetuate and extend. With theſe views, the following ſketches, as well as thoſe already given concerning the family of the SCOTTS, offer for a place in your entertaining and inſtructive Magazine, from your conſtant reader, J. TOULMIN.

Taunton, Jan 6, 1803.

PIECES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

DR. EDWARD CHANDLER was of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1693, he was Chaplain to the learned Dr. William Lloyd, then Biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield, and was concerned with Biſhop Smalridge and Dean Addiſon, as Preſbyters, in laying hands on Mr. William Whiſton, when, after a moſt uncommon and very improving examination and inſtruction, he was publicly ordained prieſt. His firſt preferment appears to have been that of a canon of Litchfield. On the 17th of November, 1717, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield; on the 21ſt of November, 1730, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Durham: he held this high dignity till the ſummer of 1750, when he died at more than eighty years of age.

He publiſhed various ſingle Sermons delivered on public occaſions, by ſeveral of which he marked his approbation of the Union with Scotland, and his zeal for the Hanover-ſucceſſion; but his principal work was "A Defence of Chriſtianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Teſtament, wherein are conſidered all the Objections againſt this Kind of Proof, advanced in a late Diſcourſe of the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion." This performance, which has been characteriſed as very learned and elaborate, made its firſt appearance from the preſs in 1725. A candid and able writer*, in the ſame controverſy with Mr. Anthony Collins, pronounced it "a noble work, which diſcovered a maſterly ſkill in criticiſm and in antiquity." In 1728, it came to a third edition, to which were annexed a Summary View of the whole Argument, and an Index of the Texts explained. In the ſame year, his Lordſhip reſumed and purſued the ſubject in "A Vindication of the Defence of Chriſtianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Teſtament, in Anſwer to the Scheme of Literal Prophecy conſidered; with a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Maſſon, concerning the Religion of Macrobius, and his Teſtimony touching the Slaughter of the Infants at Bethlehem, with a Poſtſcript upon Virgil's fourth Eclogue, 2 vols. 8vo."

His Lordſhip was alſo the writer of the "Chronological Diſſertation," prefixed to Arnald's Commentary on Eccleſiaſticus.

Beſides the ſervice which his own pen gave to the cauſe of revelation and of ſacred literature, the Biſhop was the editor of a poſthumous work of the learned Dr. Ralph Cudworth, intitled "A Treatiſe concerning Eternal and Immutable Mora-

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* Mr. Thomas Jeffery, a Diſſenting-miniſter.

lity,

lity," which he introduced with a Preface, exhibiting a conciſe retroſpect of the nature and views of that eminent writer's ſtudies and publications; and, by diligent reſearch, he procured and furniſhed materials for his Life, to accompany Dr. Laurence Moſheim's tranſlation of his great work, intitled "The Intellectual Syſtem," into Latin, in 1734.

Dr. Newton, afterwards Biſhop of Briſtol, who, when a young man, was in the habit of paying the Biſhop of Durham frequent viſits, "found him eaſy and communicative in all his converſations." A letter from him to Mr. William Whiſton, a ſhort time before his death, and preſerved in the Memoirs of that ſingular but very worthy and upright man, leaves on the mind a pleaſing impreſſion, as a ſpecimen of the condeſcending and liberal temper of Biſhop Chandler. Mr. Whiſton had written to him, on the date of the book of Eccleſiaſticus, about which he conceived the Biſhop had committed an error. His reply was thus couched:

"MR. WHISTON,

January 6, 1748-9.

"I thank you for your learned remarks on the age of the eldeſt ſon of Syrach, which I am at preſent in no condition to conſider, and doubt I never ſhall: my infirmities do ſo multiply and increaſe with my age, that my comfort is, that my life can't laſt long. But, while I am on this ſide the grave, I ſhall always remain, Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and brother,

"E. DURESME."

It was a ſtrong proof of candour, that, as Mr. Whiſton relates, he gave up the double ſenſe of the prophecies, on his repreſenting the argument againſt it.

RICHARD SMALBROOK, born at Litchfield, and the ſon of a hatter in that city, was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His firſt preferments were thoſe of Canon-reſidentiary of Hereford Cathedral, and Treaſurer of that of Landaff. On the 2d of February, 1723, he was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David; and, on the 20th of February, 1730, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Coventry and Litchfield. He died in 1749.

Biſhop Smalbrook publiſhed, on different occaſions, various ſingle Sermons, a liſt of which may be ſeen in Cooke's Index to Sermons, vol. ii. p. 306, 7. Several of theſe were adapted to the controverſies of the day, of which he was not an unintereſted ſpectator. In one of theſe, preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, June 9, 1706, on the doctrine of an Univerſal Judgment, Mr. Dodwell's peculiar ſentiments concerning the mortality of man were conſidered. In two others, delivered in Hereford Cathedral, in December, 1719, the charge of idolatry was brought againſt Arianiſm. It was not in this inſtance only that Dr. Smalbrook diſcovered his zeal in the queſtions concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, that were then agitated. He evinced it by ſeveral other publications, as "Reflections on the Conduct of Mr. Whiſton, in his Revival of the Arian Hereſy;"—"The New Arian reproved; or, a Vindication of the Reflections:"—"The pretended Authority of the Clementine Conſtitutions confuted by their Inconſiſtency with the inſpired Writings of the Old and New Teſtament, in Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton;" and "An Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutenſian Edition of the New Teſtament, in order to decide the Diſpute about 1 John, v. 7. in a Letter to Mr. Archdeacon Bentley."

He printed two Charges to his Clergy, one in 1725, the other 1728. The firſt offered directions for ſtudying the Holy Scriptures to the greateſt advantage, as the foundation of Chriſtian faith and morality; the ſecond exhibited a conciſe and judicious view of the evidence of Chriſtianity, as a religion founded on facts, ſupported by the beſt and moſt authentic teſtimonies, preſerving their credibility to this day. In an Hiſtorical and Critical Account of the beſt Apologiſts for the Chriſtian Religion, his Lordſhip mentioned Fauſtus Socinus's little book "On the Authority of the Holy Scriptures," as a valuable performance; though, at the ſame time, he endeavours to depreciate the character of the author, by an illiberal inſinuation, that he was "a writer, otherwiſe, juſtly of ill fame." The merited praiſe beſtowed on the treatiſe itſelf had, however, a good effect: it drew from the pen of the Rev. Edward Combe, Rector St. Martin's, Worceſter, in 1731, a Tranſlation of it, after the *Steinfurt* copy; and, in a prefixed "Short Account" of the author's life, he did ſome juſtice to his abilities and character.

The *chef d'œuvre* of Biſhop Smalbrook was "A Vindication of the Miracles of our Bleſſed Saviour, in which Mr. Woolſton's Diſcourſes on them are particularly examined; his pretended Authorities of the Fathers againſt the Truth of their literal Senſe are ſet in a juſt Light; and

his Objections, in Point of Reaſon, are anſwered, 2 vols. 8vo."

The learning and ability diſplayed in this work did credit to the author, and gave it a juſt reputation: but one paſſage in it, unfortunately, tended to weaken its effect, by drawing on it ridicule. The author, to ſhew the beneficence of Jeſus in the cure of the man, who conſidered himſelf as poſſeſſed of a legion of devils, and to remove the objection drawn from the permiſſion given them to enter into the herd of ſwine, as injurious to thoſe to whom the ſwine belonged, aſſerted, that "the permiſſion of Jeſus to the evil ſpirits was amply compenſated by caſting a whole legion of devils out of one perſon, that is, by ſuffering about three of them to enter into each hog, inſtead of about 6000 of them keeping poſſeſſion of one man." The Biſhops Chandler and Gibſon, to whoſe inſpection the manuſcript was ſubmitted before it went to the preſs, would fain have perſuaded the author to leave out this paſſage; but, though they begged and intreated him, it was to no purpoſe; nor could all the world have prevailed with him*. The conſequence was, that this part was ludicrouſly called "the ſplitting of the devil, and the name of "Doctor Split-devil" was given to the author.

Our Prelate laid himſelf open alſo to ſerious cenſure by the ſpirit of the dedication, which was addreſſed to Queen Caroline, at the time of the appearance of this work, Regent, during the abſence of George II. in Germany: for, referring to Mr. Woolſton's Diſcourſes on the Miracles, he ſuggeſted to her Majeſty, that "a more proper occaſion could not poſſibly happen in any nation, where Chriſtianity is eſtabliſhed by human laws, to invigorate the zeal of the magiſtrate, in putting the laws in execution againſt ſo flagrant a ſort of profaneneſs, that tramples with ſuch indignity on the grounds of the Chriſtian faith; and to convince the world that the miniſter of that God, who is ſo highly affronted, bears not the ſword in vain." In how different a ſtrain did the candid and liberal Lardner reply to Mr. Woolſton. "I wiſh (ſays he†) Mr. Woolſton no harm; I only wiſh him a ſincere conviction and profeſſion of the truth brought about by ſolid reaſons, and arguments without pains or penalties."

The Biſhop, indeed, appears to have been ſo alarmed by the writings of the partiſans of infidelity, as to apprehend a danger from them to the ſtability of the Hanover Succeſſion, as he thought that infuſing doubts into weak minds, by creating indifference and coldneſs in others, and by making proſelytes among the vicious, ſuch publications had a natural tendency to introduce confuſion, and thereby betray the nation into Popery, a profeſſion as inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's title to the crown, as with the eſtabliſhed religion.

This, with numerous examples of the ſame kind, furniſhed by the hiſtory of the Chriſtian church, ſhews the evil of blending together religious and political intereſts, and of overlooking the nature of truth, which muſt owe its ſupport, not to force, but to argument. The Biſhop cloſed his Preface in a ſtrain more becoming the miniſter of Chriſt, and the rational advocate for revelation, when he ſaid, "I will only aſſure him (i. e. Mr. Woolſton) that I can eaſily bear all the reproaches that are, or ſhall be, thrown upon me for the name of Chriſt, and that I count it the trueſt honour now, and, doubt not, but that it will be the greateſt happineſs hereafter, to ſuffer obloquy, and to be loaded with calumny, for the ſake of his Goſpel, in the defence of which as I have taken up my pen, ſo, I truſt, I ſhall be always ready to lay down my life."

The Rev. JOHN HORT, D. D. probably deſcended from parents, who were diſſenters from the church of England, for he was educated in a diſſenting academy, between the years 1690 and 1695, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Rowe, and was a fellow-ſtudent with the celebrated Dr. Iſaac Watts, who ſaid of him, that "he was the firſt genius in that ſeminary." After his academical ſtudies were finiſhed, he reſided ſome time as Chaplain with John Hampden, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Bucks; and afterwards ſettled as a diſſenting miniſter, at Marſhfield, in Glouceſterſhire. The time of his conformity to the church of England is not aſcertained, though it is evident, that he was a miniſter of it ſo early as 1708, for in that year he publiſhed a Sermon preached at the Archdeacon's viſitation, at Aylesbury. In the preceding year, he had printed a Thankſgiving Sermon on our Succeſſes, from Ps. 149. 6-8. There is a tradition in the family, that he had ſo greatly recommended himſelf to the court by

* Biſhop Newton's Poſthumous Works, v. 1. Life of the Author, p. 29.

† See the whole Preface to his excellent "Vindication of three Miracles of our Saviour;" and "Two Letters to the Biſhop of Chicheſter, in the Memoirs of his Life and Works, laſt 8vo. Edition, v. i. and xi."

by his zeal and ſervices in ſupport of the Hanover ſucceſſion, that, as he ſcrupled re-ordination, it was diſpenſed with, and the firſt preferment beſtowed on him was that of a biſhopric in Ireland. It is certain, that he went into that kingdom as Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, February 10, 1721, was tranſlated to Kilmore and Ardagh, July 27, 1727, and preferred to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Tuam, January 27, 1742, with the united biſhopric of Enaghdoen, in the room of Dr. Synge, deceaſed, and likewiſe with liberty to retain his other biſhopric of Ardagh. He died December 14, 1751, in a very advanced age. His publications were, 1. in 1738, at Dublin, a volume of Sermons, ſixteen in number, in 8vo. they are judicious and impreſſive diſcourſes. Theſe were reprinted in London in 1757, with the addition of the Viſitation Sermon mentioned before. In this volume is a Sermon preached in the Caſtle of Dublin, before the Duke of Bolton, the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, after the ſuppreſſion of the Preſton rebellion. 2. A Charge, entitled "Inſtructions to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Tuam, at the primary Viſitation, July 8, 1742." This, after the death of the author, was reprinted in London, with the approbation and conſent of the Rev. Dr. Hort, Canon of Windſor—it is an excellent addreſs. In the Preface to the volume of Sermons, we learn, that, for many years previous to its appearance from the preſs, the worthy author had been diſabled from preaching by an over-ſtrain of the voice in the pulpit, at a time when he had a cold, with a hoarſeneſs, upon him. The providence of God, he ſays, having taken from him the power of diſcharging that part of his epiſcopal office, which conſiſted in preaching, he thought it incumbent on him to convey his thoughts and inſtructions from the preſs, that he might not be uſeleſs. The ſolemn promiſe that he made at his conſecration, "to exerciſe himſelf in the Holy Scriptures, ſo as to be able by them to teach and exhort with wholeſome doctrine," was no ſmall motive to that undertaking, as being the only means left him for making good that promiſe. It appears, that he kept up an epiſtolary correſpondence with his "old friend," as he called him, and fellow-ſtudent, Dr. Watts, to the cloſing period of the life of each. Dr. Gibbons, in the Life of the latter, has preſerved a letter of the Archbiſhop of Tuam to him, dated Dublin, December 15, 1743, which accompanied the Charge to his Clergy. The ſtrain of the letter is cheerful and pious, expreſſive of vivacity of mind, and a devotional temper. A quotation from it may afford a ſpecimen of the diſpoſitions and character of the writer. "I bleſs God, I enjoy good health, which enables me to go through much buſineſs; but I have, for many years, been going down the hill; and, if the doctrine of gravitation takes place in the life of man, the motion muſt accelerate as I come nearer the bottom. Your caſe is the ſame, though more aggravated by diſtempers. God grant we may be uſeful while we live, and may run clear and with unclouded minds till we come to the very dregs."

The name of the Rev. THOMAS JEFFERY, an able advocate for Chriſtianity, in the controverſy with Mr. Anthony Collins, is, probably, almoſt forgotten; and has died, in a manner, with the debate in which he took up his pen. The writer of this regrets, that he is furniſhed with few particulars relative to a man, whoſe abilities and character were held in high eſtimation by his contemporaries. He was born at Exeter, at the cloſe of the ſeventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was the ſon of an eminent and reſpectable merchant of that city. He received his academical learning under the venerable Mr. Joſeph Hallet, the colleague of the great and learned Mr. Peirce, in whoſe ſeminary were trained up ſeveral gentlemen, who made a diſtinguiſhed figure in life—ſuch as Dr. Huxham, the Rev. Zachary Mudge, who conformed, Dr. James Foſter, Dr. William Prior, Mr. Joſeph Hallet, jun. and Dr. William Hallet. On his firſt appearance in the character of the Chriſtian miniſter, he preached in connection with his worthy tutor. In 1726, he ſucceeded Mr. Leaveleſs, at Little Baddow, in Eſſex, and in 1728 he returned to Exeter: ſoon after this, it is apprehended, when his known abilities and his publications raiſed and juſtified great expectations from him, death prematurely terminated his ſtudies and life. He was a young gentleman of ſtrong intellect, and deep reflection, devoted to the inveſtigation of religious truth, and the ſtudy of the Scriptures, ſo abſorbed in application and thought as ſometimes to go a whole day without the uſual meals, and without recollecting that abſtinence, to which was owing the languor and exhauſted ſpirits he felt in the evening. He had an expanded, liberal, and candid mind. His publications were,

1. "The true Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion, in Oppoſition to

the falſe Ones, ſet forth in a late book, intitled "*The Grounds*," &c. 1725." Mr. Collins pronounced this to be the work of "an ingenious author."

2. "The Divinity of Chriſt proved from Holy Scripture," a ſermon preached at a morning-lecture, in Exon, before a ſociety of young perſons, 1726." This diſcourſe exhibited a ſpecimen of the author's abilities, and diſplayed his candid and liberal ſpirit, at a time when the animoſities occaſioned by the Trinitarian Controverſy had riſen to a great height; at a time when it ſhewed fortitude and ſtrength of mind to expreſs ſentiments of moderation and reſpect towards thoſe, who were ſuſpected of deviating from the orthodox faith, and refuſed to ſign the Shibboleth of a party.

3. "A Review of the Controverſy between the Author of a Diſcourſe of the 'Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion,' and his Adverſaries, 1725." With reſpect to this work, Mr. Collins himſelf paſſed this high encomium:— "Whoever reads this author (ſaid he) will be improved in his morals, by converſing with ſo polite a perſon,, and, in his notions, by attending to the many judicious* obſervations, which occur throughout his book."

4. "Chriſtianity the Perfection of all Religion, Natural and Revealed, wherein ſome of the principal Prophecies relating to the MESSIAH in the Old Teſtament are ſhewn to belong to him in the literal Senſe, in Oppoſition to the Attempts of the literal Scheme, 1728, p. 440." This treatiſe is dedicated to the Right Honourable John Lord Viſcount Barrington, as a gentleman, who diſcovered, on all occaſions, the moſt rational and becoming zeal for promoting truth and liberty, and by whom the author, during a reſidence in his neighbourhood, had been often entertained and inſtructed in their converſations on ſuch ſubjects.

This, and Mr. Jeffery's other works in reply to Mr. Collins, have been much eſteemed by thoſe judicious readers, who have been acquainted with them. They were highly approved, we are told, by Dr. Kennicott, who was an excellent judge of whatever relates to the queſtion concerning the predictions of the Old Teſtament†. Dr. Doddridge repeatedly refers to and quotes him in his "Family Expoſitor," and ſpeaks of him as having handled the ſubject of prophecy, and the application of it in the New Teſtament, more ſtudiouſly, perhaps, than any one, ſince the time Euſebius wrote his "*Demonſtratio Evangelica*."

A quotation from the Dedicatory Preface of the laſt treatiſe will ſerve to exhibit the ſpirit and principles of the author: "What I undertake to defend (ſays he) is plain and ſimple Chriſtianity, as I find it in the New Teſtament; and this I have endeavoured to do in ſuch a manner as at once to ſhew the firm and ſolid foundations, as well of the Moſaic, as the Chriſtian revelations. I take not upon me the defence of either prieſtcraft, or ſchool-divinity; if I did, I am ſenſible I could not have been more wrong in my choice of a patron. Thanks be to God, we live in an age that is a little too knowing to let the jargon of the ſchools paſs for ſenſe, or the rogueries of the prieſts for piety: may this ſpirit of liberty and inquiſitiveneſs every day increaſe! I am perſuaded, I ſhall have your Lordſhip concurring with me in judging, that the evils ſuppoſed to ariſe from liberty are, in reality, the natural conſequences of ſomewhat very different. There is nothing that is free from all liableneſs to abuſe, and yet we ſhould think it very hard to be deprived of all bleſſings of life, and even of reaſon itſelf, becauſe ſome do abuſe them. An increaſe of knowledge may accidentally occaſion, but can never be the proper cauſe, of ſcepticiſm and infidelity, which, on the contrary, are the natural effect of the imperfection of knowledge. I know your Lordſhip's judgment will lead you to think, that the true uſe of liberty will bring men to diſcover the firm and immoveable principles of natural and revealed religion, which afford the ſtrongeſt motives to every thing that is praiſeworthy; and that, where worldly intereſt does not warp men's minds, it muſt proceed from exceſſive weakneſs of underſtanding, to imagine that truth can be ſupported by any thing elſe than plain reaſon and argument. For my own part, if I could ſee that Chriſtianity itſelf needed any other ſupport, no worldly intereſt ſhould ever bribe me to the defence of it; but, as I am perſuaded that the Goſpel contains nothing but what is highly agreeable to reaſon, and what we have the firmeſt grounds to believe came from God, ſo I eſteem the belief of it an act of the higheſt

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* General Biographical Dictionary, by Lockman, Birch, &c. article ANTHONY COLLINS.

† Biographia Britannica, vol. iv. ſecond edition, article ANTHO. COLLINS, Note*,*.

higheſt reaſon, and the defence of it worthy any reaſonable creature."

Theſe ſentiments muſt be conſidered as doing honour to the head and heart of the writer. The publication, within three years, of three elaborate treatiſes on ſubjects that required patient inveſtigation, is a proof of talents and diligence in ſtudy, that would be to the credit of advanced years, and are wonderful in a young man.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PERSIAN SONG.

Tranſlated by SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY *from the* WORKS *of* HOSEIN.

"Mutreb agher pordeh az een rah zened
Baz niayend herifan behooſh."

"SO delightful is the air, which our minſtrel now ſings,
That if he continue the ſtrain my companions will not recover their ſenſes.

So delicious is this wine, that, if the cup-bearer give us more from the ſame jar,
The graveſt of our company will envy the tavern-keeper.

But the ſong of the minſtrel cannot baniſh love from my heart,
Nor the ruby-coloured wine efface the image of my beloved.

I cannot find words to deſcribe the happineſs I enjoy when ſhe is preſent;
Still leſs am I able to expreſs the affliction which I ſuffer in her abſence.

Among the cypreſſes of the grove, ſhe is the moſt graceful;
No flower-garden produces ſo beautiful a roſe.

This letter, perfumed by her touch, declares the approach of my beloved,
As the gale, impregnated with muſk, announces the caravan from Tartary.

Amidſt the ſhades of night, a weary traveller, I have loſt my way;
But, lo! *Hoſein*'s lovely moon appears! and he no longer wiſhes for the dawn.

LINES *on the late* REV. HENRY MOORE *of* LISKEARD.

BARD of the golden lyre! that pour'd'ſt again
Immortal Dryden's more majeſtic ſtrain;
Taught by the Muſe to roll in pomp along
The moral thunders of her loftieſt ſong;
To fire the ſoul in god-like Virtue's cauſe,
And wake the echoes of well-earn'd applauſe;
To raiſe, for "Zion's" fate, the deep-drawn ſigh,
While Horror glares in Pity's dew-bright eye;
Or breathe in fainter notes thy widow'd heart,
With hope, with joy, with love, condemn'd to part,
Like a ſick babe that weeps itſelf to reſt
On "Reſignation's" ſoft maternal breaſt;
Fix'd on thy page while Admiration hung,
And rapturous Wonder chain'd the faultering tongue,
What ſtruggling paſſions kindled in my ſoul,
The glance indignant flaſh'd, or gave the tear to roll!
Was this the man to pine in ſhades away,
Uncheer'd by Fortune's animating ray?
To totter feebly on, oppreſs'd with gloom,
To cold Obſcurity's unletter'd tomb!
No, Genius, no! it breaks, the envious cloud,
Potent no more thy ſacred beams to ſhroud:
Haſte—to his lips the ſparkling goblet raiſe,
Rich with the cordial nectar-draught of praiſe;
Fame, bind the laurel round his hoary head,
And o'er his fading form thy wings of glory ſpread!

But huſh—the warbled notes have touch'd his ear,
And Rapture ſparkles in that falling tear;
That conſcious ſmile exulting Genius fires,
That throbbing breaſt ecſtatic Hope inſpires.
Now, now, ſhall glow the bard's declining day,
And late, like ſummer-ſuns, fade glorioufly away!

In vain:—chill Palſy marks his deſtin'd prize,
Wing'd with keen ice th' unerring javelin flies—
The blameleſs poet ſighs his parting breath,
And ſinks and ſlumbers in the arms of Death!

O! much lamented! on thy modeſt bier
Long, long, ſhall ſtream the ſympathetic tear;
Juſtice ſhall ſnatch the tardy trump of Fame,
And mourning Muſes hymn thy favourite name.
—But hence, terreſtrial thoughts of vain renown!
Thine are the glories of a nobler crown;
Our tranſient monuments ſhall die away,
Frail as ourſelves, the feeble ſons of clay:
Thy ſpirit ſoars, from earthly bondage free,
To graſp the peerleſs prize—*eternity!* L. A.

LINES *occaſioned by an incident at* BOURDEAUX, *in a late* TOUR *through* FRANCE.

SOON below yon purple hill,
Whoſe ſhade embrowns the creeping rill;
Where

Where neſtling birds their carols ſing,
And vines around the branches cling,
Soon the ſun below the glades
Shall blend in gloom the length'ning ſhades;
And lovers join'd in lovers' arms,
Shall call me to Mirtilla's charms.

To the grove where Loves invite,
Whoſe ſecret ſhade protects delight;
Whoſe ſouthern ſide the Gironde laves,
And ripples by with quiv'ring waves;
On its clear and gloſſy tide,
Down, Mirtilla, let us ride;
Lightly come the riſing gales,
A band of Zephyrs fill the ſails.

Sunk beneath the wat'ry bed,
The Sun has hid his tell-tale head.
Turn the rudder to the ſhore,
Furl the ſail, and preſs the oar.
Now the gravel grinds the keel;
My nerves with pain its grating feel.
Lightly ſtep upon the beach,
Quick the hidden arbour reach.

Thy mad'ning charms, my love, diſplay;
Mirtilla, haſte! Why this delay?
Let my arms entwine thy waiſt!
What's a woman, if ſhe's chaſte?
She's a jewel in the deep,
Deluding viſion of a ſleep;
An empty dream, a glitt'ring toy,
A phantom pleaſing to deſtroy.

Draw the pervious gauze aſide!
As a fog in morning tide
Obſcures the ſun's enliv'ning beams,
A luſtre viſible by gleams!

Cætera deſunt.

HOPE'S INVITATION.

THE ſhades of the night are now paſſing away,
And morn in her balmy effulgence is ſeen;
The lark pours his cadence to welcome the day,
And the pipe of the ſhepherd ſteals ſoft o'er the green.
What voice is't I hear ſo harmoniouſly ſweet?
Thro' the woodlands its melody burſts on my ear;
Roſy Health on the mountains it tells me to greet,
And loudly proclaims, 'tis the prime of the year.
"Why muſeſt thou here, lonely wand'rer, it cries,
While Pleaſure's ſoft warblings call thee away,
While the roſes of morning are feaſting thine eyes,
And thou ſee'ſt the bright ſmiles of the monarch of day?
For thee the gay breeze of the ſummer awakes,
For thee are diſclos'd the fair tints of the ſky;
Each beauty of Nature with eloquence ſpeaks,
And tells thee, that youth is the ſeaſon for joy.
With the happy then mingle, like others be gay,
Nor thus all in ſilence and ſolitude mourn;
O haſte from this gloom to the radiance of day,
And enjoy the bright moments that ne'er can return.
See Phœbus aſcending his glory reveals,
On the green-wave gay dances his glitt'ring ray,
And hark how the merry bells ring out their peals;
Why ling'reſt thou here? Come away, come away!"

Begone, thou falſe Siren! thou charm'ſt me no more;
In vain thy ſoft accents to me are addreſs'd;
Thou can'ſt not the peace of this boſom reſtore,
Nor lull the dark ſtorms of misfortune to reſt.
Too long have thy viſions deluded my ſight,
Too long have thy flatteries poiſon'd my ear;
But fled is each ſun-beam of tranſient delight,
And now all thy arts and thy falſhoods appear.

When life's glowing landſcape firſt ſmil'd on my view,
And each throb of this heart beat to Joy's lively ſtrain;
When Content o'er my path her mild drapery threw,
And unfelt was the turbulent empire of Pain:
Then gladly my mind thy ſweet nectar receiv'd,
And careleſs I wander'd on Fancy's light wing;
Too fondly was each blooming fiction believ'd,
Which told me, that life would be always a ſpring.

Still, ſtill, the wide proſpect all lovely appear'd,
The flow'rs were unfaded, the ſkies were ſerene,
And ſtill the gay ſtructure of Fancy I rear'd,
Still, ſtill, in bright colours the future was ſeen.
Ah! treacherous calm, that ſo ſoon was to ceaſe!
Wild phantoms, vain thoughts, that laid Reaſon aſleep:
Full ſhort was the ſun-ſhine, and tranſient the peace,
And thoſe too, Enchantreſs, ſoon left me to weep.

Then ſeek not, Deceiver, to tempt me anew,
Or to dupe the ſad heart thou already haſt wreck'd:
Not for me does the ſpring its ſoft violets ſtrew,
Not for me are the woodlands with verdure bedeck'd!

The

The ſmiles of the morning I welcome no more,
For gone is the ſeaſon when beauty could pleaſe;
In vain may the warblers their melody pour,
And unfelt is the breath of the wantoning breeze.
And thou too, bright Orb! what haſt thou to beſtow?
Can'ſt thou give to my eyes the lov'd forms they have loſt?
Can thy radiance diſperſe the thick low'rings of woe?
Can it thaw the ſtern rigour of Fate's bitter froſt?
And youth too, that oft boaſted period of joy,
When life's mantling current mounts high in each vein,
What, alas! can *its* lively emotions ſupply,
When all thoſe emotions are waken'd by pain?
Oh ſhades of the paſt that ſucceſſively riſe!
Pale ſpectres of joys that for ever are fled!
At whoſe mournful preſence gay happineſs dies,
My footſteps who follow wherever I tread:
Tis ye that my ſoul of all rapture beguile;
Ye fade the luxuriance of ſummer's ſoft bloom;
Ye dim the fair luſtre of morn's ſunny ſmile,
And from the gay throng call my mind to the tomb.
When day's golden lamp has deſcended to reſt,
And is lord of the wild-bluſhing landſcape no more;
When the veil of the evening ſteals ſlow o'er the Weſt,
And the night breeze, awaking, blows freſh on the ſhore:
'Tis then that I wander to welcome its ſighs,
And to muſe o'er the ſlumber of Nature's ſoft charms;
More lovely this twilight than noon's vivid dies;
How ſoothing the ſilence no tumult alarms!
But what are thoſe accents I hear in the breeze?
And what is that pale-form, which weeping I view?
Where now is the pow'r of each beauty to pleaſe?
Where now the repoſe which my ſad boſom knew?
Wherever I gaze, the dear features appear,
In the world's buſy haunts, or the dark lonely grove;
When the ſighs of the low breeze of evening I hear,
I hear too the ſweet-warbling notes of my love.
Fly, fly, then, Remembrance, where happineſs reigns;
Oh viſit ſome ſky more unclouded than mine:
Reſide in the breaſt where no canker remains,
Where the broad beams of pleaſure unceaſingly ſhine:
So ſhall thy approach be with rapture beheld,
And there may'ſt thou ſpread thy gay page to the ſight,
And I taſte thoſe bleſſings thy preſence withheld,
While Hope's dear illuſions ſtill, ſtill my delight.

L. S. Temple.

Newark, Jan. 10, 1803.

Veritas non in Puteo.

OFT I had heard the ſages ſay,
Truth in a *Well* concealed lay:
Eager to find the goddeſs out,
In vain I ſearch'd the wells about;
At laſt, exerting all my wit,
I found her in a *Gravel-pit*.

Hackney, Dec. 30.

POOR JOE.

A Wretched-looking old man is well-remembered by many who are ſtill alive, to have long wandered from place to place, without indicating a wiſh of becoming a reſident any where. When preſſed to diſcloſe the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, he invariably declined aſſigning the ſlighteſt reaſon for it. Indeed, in all his migrations, he was never heard to utter any thing but "Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!" His manner was unimpaſſioned, his expreſſion without variety of tone, yet his *voice* was rather tremulous. This circumſtance gave riſe to the following (original) ſtanzas. The vulgar, who are always ſuperſtitious, knew him only by the appellation of the "Wandering Jew."

THE MISANTHROPIST.

O Mark the aged wanderer's ſtep,
And grief-worn form; his tearleſs eye,
By ſorrow drain'd, forgets to weep;
He ſcarcely breathes the ling'ring ſigh:
So ſtill, yet ſo profound, his grief,
We rather feel, than hear, him groan;
Rather he ſhuns, than aſks relief—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

Nor him the churliſh winters ſpare;
His ſhrinking frame, and hoary locks!
The rude winds laſh his ſilvery hairs;
The pelting ſtorm his miſery mocks;
Yet, while his hollow looks betray
The throb ſuppreſt, the ſecret moan—
No words but theſe his griefs convey,
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But though, to paint the woes he feels,
No words but theſe he ſeems to know;
From habit yet perchance he ſteals
A moment's reſpite from his woe;
They ſerve to ſoothe, with magic power,
The ſenſe of griefs too mighty grown,
Thus meaſuring every joyleſs hour—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

In vain the ſource of woes we ſeek,
Of woes which ſhun the gazer's eye,
The cares that blanch his furrow'd cheek,
The griefs that prompt the latent ſigh;
To all the forms of nature dead,
And deaf to pity's melting tone,
Each fond, each bland, emotion fled—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

To him, from life's gay ſcenes eſtrang'd,
And all the dear delights of home,
The world to one vaſt waſte is chang'd
And men the beaſts that round it roam;
No friend the ſocial bliſs to ſhare,
No wife to make his griefs her own,
The ſorrowing victim of deſpair—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But, though no cure his grief receives,
Nor *time* ſubdues his calm deſpair,
Yet ſtill his hand aſſuaſive leaves
A mild and quiet aſpect there.
Silent he roves the live-long day,
A wanderer, aged, and unknown;
Or pours unſeen this penſive lay—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

Extract from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

MAROT.

CLEMENT MAROT, who may be conſidered as almoſt the father of the French poetry, was born about the year 1486. He was, in the earlier part of his life, Valet-de-Chambre to Francis I. He followed, during ſome time, the Profeſſion of Arms, and was wounded and made priſoner at the battle of Pavia, ſo fatal to his maſter. The Spaniards, into whoſe hands he was now fallen, imagined that they ſaw in him an enemy to the purity of the Catholic Faith, as well as to themſelves, and he was expoſed to the perſecutions of their prieſts, in addition to the common ſeverities of captivity. From the dangers by which he was thus menaced, the protection of Francis was able to reſcue him, but the prejudices which the Spaniſh prieſts had conceived, were communicated to their brethren in France, who, by ſeizing his books, and other hoſtile preparations, deterred him from immediately returning to his country. After various wanderings and ſufferings he ſettled in Geneva, where the opinions to which he was attached flouriſhed under the authority of Calvin. Here he was guilty of adultery; a crime which by the laws of Geneva, expoſed him to ſuffer death—but Calvin, anxious to preſerve ſo illuſtrious a convert, prevailed on the magiſtrates to mitigate the puniſhment, and condemn him to a whipping. This diſgrace drove him out of Geneva into Piedmont, where he died, in 1544. The great merit of Marot is, that he was the firſt who tuned the French language—but it is not his only merit—he is ſcarcely leſs diſtinguiſhed by the delicacy of his expreſſions than by the harmony of his numbers—and he offered a model of elegance, not only ſurpaſſing whatever had appeared before, but diſplaying an excellence which his ſucceſſors, who profited by his example, were long unable to reach. Baillet obſerves, that the French poets are indebted to him for the rondeau, and for the reſtoration of the ſonnet and madrigal. He likewiſe added ſome new meaſures to their poetry. The faults of his life appear in his works, which not unfrequently breathe a ſpirit of groſs licentiouſneſs. In his works too, as in his life, we meet extraordinary contradictions. The diſciple of Calvin, who ſacrificed to his religious convictions the faireſt proſpects of fortune, was ſaved by an act of mercy from the gallows; and the writer of ſome of the moſt obſcene poems in the French language, tranſlated the Pſalms of David. He was not much the favourite of his own age or of that which ſucceeded. A good taſte had not yet become general in France, but the fame of Marot followed wherever it was ſpread. Fontaine was his admirer, and profeſſed himſelf his ſcholar.

LETTER *of* OLIVER CROMWELL *to* OL. ST. JOHN, ESQ.—*Ex. Bib. Harl.*

DEAR SIR.

I Can ſay nothing, but ſurely the Lord our God is a great and glorious God; he only is worthy to be feared and truſted, and his appearances patiently to be waited for: he will not fail his people: let every thing that hath breath praiſe the Lord. Remember my love to my dear brother (HV); I pray he make not too little, nor I too much of outward diſpenſations. God preſerve us all, that we, in ſimplicity of our ſpirits, may patiently attend upon them; and let us all not be careful what uſe men will make of theſe actings. They ſhall, will they nill, fulfill the good pleaſure of God, and we ſhall ſerve our generations. Our reſt we expect elſewhere—that will be durable. Care we not for tomorrow, nor for any thing. This Scripture

ture has been of great ſtay to me.—Read Iſaiah 8. 10th. 13. 14. Read all the chapter.

I am informed, from good hands, that a poor godly man died in Preſton the day before the fight; and, being ſick near the hour of his death, he deſired the woman, that looked to him, to fetch him a handful of graſs. She did ſo; and, when he received it, he aſked, whether it would wither or not, now it was cut? The woman ſaid, yea. He replied, ſo ſhould this army of the Scots do, and come to nothing, ſo ſoon as our's did but appear, or words to this effect, and ſo immediately died.

My ſervice to Mr. W. P. Sr. J. E. and the reſt of our good friends. I hope I do often remember you. Your's,

O. CROMWELL.

My ſervice to Frank Ruſſell,
and honeſt Pickering

Sept. 1, *Knareſborough.*

For my worthy Friend, Oliver St. John, Eſq. Solicitor General, theſeat Lincoln's Inn.

DR. JOHNSON.

In the year 1768, the King of Denmark viſited England, and amongſt the gentlemen of his ſuite, was Comte de Holcke, Grand-maſter of the Wardrobe, a gentleman of conſiderable celebrity for polite learning and claſſical erudition. This gentleman had heard much of Dr. Johnſon's literary fame, and was therefore anxious to ſee him. Through the intereſt of Dr. Brockleſby, he was enabled to pay Johnſon a morning-viſit. They had a long converſation. Next day Comte de Holcke dined with Lord Temple in Pall-mall, where he met with Mr. W. G. Hamilton (commonly called Single-ſpeech Hamilton), who, knowing of his viſit to Johnſon, aſked him what he thought of Johnſon? Holcke replied, that of all the literary impoſtors and pedants he had ever met with, he thought Johnſon the greateſt—ſo ſhallow a fellow, he ſaid, he had never ſeen!

On the CONFECTION *of the* ACTS *of the* APOSTLES.

A diſtinguiſhed correſpondent has (vol. XIV. p. 377.) ſupported with ſtrong and convincing arguments the opinion that Silas and Luke are the ſame perſon; but he is ſurely leſs evidently juſtified in aſcribing to this writer the whole book of Acts.

The firſt twelve chapters relate only to the miniſtry of Peter. They muſt then have been originally drawn up by Peter himſelf, or by his Greek ſecretary Mark; for ſeveral facts, ſuch as the baptiſm of the eunuch, could only be known from Peter's perſonal teſtimony.

The dedication and introduction, which fill up eleven verſes of the firſt chapter, and the viſion of Paul, which fills up thirty-one verſes of the ninth chapter, may well be ſubſequent interpolations, added when the Acts of Peter were firſt united with the Acts of Paul. But, with theſe exceptions, the Acts of Peter form a continuous narrative, ſo widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly poſſible to conceive them effluent from the ſame pen. There is a headlong honeſt zeal, an artleſs wondering ſimplicity, a lack of moral refinement, (which narrates, for inſtance, the ſtory of Ananias and Sapphira, as if it clearly did honour to the apoſtles,) and a ſincere modeſty, in the memorialiſt of Peter, throughout conſiſtent with his own character, and favourable to confidence. To Paul, or his delineator, belong a higher vigor of mind, a loftier moral taſte, a more cultivated overawing eloquence, an ambitious importance, and a calculated daring, which in action ſtrides to the very verge of ſafety; and in narration, of probability. It is moſt likely therefore that theſe two miſſionary journals were originally drawn up apart; Peter's by himſelf, and done into Greek by * Mark; Paul's by the joint labour of himſelf and Silas.

If the Acts of Peter had been prefixed to thoſe of Paul by Silas, the artificial anticipation or repetition of Paul's viſion, (compare Acts IX. 1—31. with Acts XXII. 6—16.) would probably have been avoided, and the ſecond narrative further abridged; yet many paſſages occur in the Acts of Paul, which imply the previous peruſal of the Acts of Peter; and the Dying Speech of Stephen may be thought to come mended from the pen of Silas. It is not unlikely that a collection of the canonical Chriſtian Scriptures was undertaken at Antioch, by Cerinthus, or ſome other adherent of Aridius Caſſius, while Theophilus was biſhop there. To this Theophilus perhaps the Acts are inſcribed, as having been then firſt united.

The Acts of Peter ſeem intended for a continuation of the Goſpel called Mark's, which Peter, no doubt, drew up in the vernacular dialect of Judea. At

* As Peter ſends his firſt epiſtle from Babylon, by Silvanus, who is all one with Silas, he may have employed the ſame tranſlator as Paul.

leaſt in his firſt epiſtle he alludes (I. 12. and 25.) to a Goſpel already written, and in his ſecond epiſtle (I. 15.) to a Church-hiſtory, about to be written, both which probably remain to us in Mark, and in the twelve firſt chapters of Acts. In Mr. Marſh's valuable Table of Phænomena, (p. 44. to p. 147. of the Origin of the Three firſt Goſpels,) there are none which preclude the hypotheſis, that the Greek Mark exiſted before the Greek Luke, or the Greek Matthew, and it is proper that the author of the earlieſt and original Goſpel ſhould be called the *ſtone*, on which the church was to be built. There is obviouſly a great reſemblance in the point of view choſen by the author of Mark, and of the Acts of Peter: and thoſe works apparently form the primary documents of hiſtorical Chriſtianity.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE, *and the* FINE ARTS, *during the laſt* QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* YEAR 10, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY *of the* CLASS.

WE cannot too much honour the memory of our celebrated Geographers: their reſearches have had much influence on the progress of the human mind; but their name alone may ſometimes lead us into an error, unleſs we combine a ſage cricitiſm with the juſt reſpect that it impoſes on us. Danville himſelf is not always an infallible guide. If Danville has erred, who would dare to flatter himſelf, that he could be more happy or ſagacious?

That illuſtrious *ſavant* places the ancient capital of the Lexovii, known under the name of Noviomagus, at Liſieux. His opinion differs from that of Valois; and is not, on that account, the leſs problematical, inaſmuch as Liſieux does not offer any veſtige of antiquities.

Citizen MONGEZ has recently removed all uncertainty as to this point of Geography, ſo intereſting to all French writers. We cannot help admitting, in concert with our colleague, that in what remains of Noviomagus Lexoviorum, we may trace the ruins of a city, at leaſt quadruple in point of extent to Liſieux: ruins, which are not diſtant from the laſt city above a kilometre; *i. e.* a very ſmall quarter of a league. In 1770, M. HUBERT diſcovered them in a field, called *Les Tourettes*. That gentleman, who was at that time inſpector of the bridges and cauſeways, cauſed deep ſubterranean excavations to be made, in order to procure the ſtones neceſſary for the conſtruction of a road from Liſieux to Caen. He drew up a very accurate plan of the ruins here treated of; and accompanied his labour with an excellent notice on the city of Liſieux: but he made deſigns of the ruins of Noviomagus, without inviting us to trace them. Citizen Mongez has fulfilled this taſk in a particular memoir.

The author proves, that the city, to which the ruins belonged, was formerly ſubjected to the Romans; or, at leaſt, that its inhabitants had a particular connection with that princely people. In fact, a number of Roman medals have been diſinterred in that country. We may find there conſtructions in pebbles, with mortar and cement; and, what is more, theſe conſtructions are ſometimes covered with bricks. It is well known, that the Romans affected this ſort of maſonry.

Conſtantine is the laſt Emperor of whom medals have been found. This circumſtance authorizes our colleague to fix the deſtruction, or general abandonment, of Noviomagus to the fourth century. And, laſtly, as hiſtory makes no mention of Liſieux before the ſixth century, it appears that the Lexovii, expelled from their city in the fourth century, built a new city near the ancient capital, to which they gave the name of their aſſociation, *Civitas Lexovienſis*. Its name was afterwards transformed to that of Liſieux.

Towards the end of the fourth century, this change of names was common in Gaul. The principal cities loſt their proper names, and received the names of the people, whoſe chief places they were. Thus, on the maritime coaſt of the ſecond Lyonnaiſe, Noviomagus, Mediolanum, Ingena—were called, at firſt, Civitates Lexoviorum, Ebroicorum, Abrincatum: they were afterwards named Liſieux, Evreux, Avranches. In the ſame manner Lutetia became Civitas Pariſiorum, and Paris.

Citizen

Citizen Mongez attributes to the Saxons the ruin of Noviomagus Lexoviorum. Hiſtory informs us, that towards the end of the fourth century the Saxons were eſtabliſhed on the coaſt of Belgium, and of the ſecond Lyonnaiſe, after having ravaged them. The coaſt of the Lyonnaiſe is called, in the *Notitia Imperii*, Littlus Saxonicum; and it is from Bayeux, that the Saxons acquired the name of Saxones Bajocaſſini, becauſe Bayeux had become their particular reſidence.

We muſt here obſerve, that the name of *Saxones* did not then deſignate, as now, the inhabitants of Saxony only. The countries, from whence that warlike people ſpread over the coaſts of Great Britain and of the Gauls, extended to the north upon the ſea: from the Rhine to the Elbe, and even beyond the Oder; and to the ſouth, as far as to the countries occupied by the Franks.

We ſhall not quit Citizen Mongez, without taking notice of certain antique ſepulchres—a deſcription of which has been communicated to him by Citizen TRAULLE, already known to advantage by ſome other diſcourſes, no leſs valuable. We ſhall haſten, therefore, to announce to the public the reſult of a ſubterranean reſearch made at Vron, a village, diſtant $3\frac{1}{2}$ myriameters from the city of Abbeville, on the road to Calais.

In the laſt age, they cut away the ground thereabouts to the depth of three or four metres, in order to diminiſh the declivity of the high road. But only two vaſes of black earth were then found, which the learned Caylus cauſed to be engraved in his Collection. The above labour has been reſumed, and complete ſucceſs has already crowned the moſt active zeal in this laudable purſuit.

A number of bodies, ſtretched out at length, have been diſcovered; all of which had lying by them, either arms, or the blades of knives, and veſſels of pottery. Near one of theſe ſkeletons was placed an iron ſword, ſimilar to that which was the object of a memoir, read by Citizen Mongez during the courſe of the preceding quarterly ſitting. The point only exhibits a difference—inſtead of being round, it terminates in a triangle. The remains of a bow are attached to this ſword.

On the right ſide of moſt of the bodies, was a lance, or a javelin, the iron of which was placed ſo as to riſe above their head. Near others were found knives ſimilar to ours; grains of glaſs-ware, of amber, of red-earth coloured yellow, and a long pin of bronze, which ſeems to have ſerved for faſtening the hair. Theſe laſt were probably the ſkeletons of women.

According to Citizen Mongez, the above ſepulchres are ancient Gallins. —We may refer them to the firſt times of the vulgar æra, unleſs they belong to the time of the Saxons, who, as already obſerved before in treating of Noviomagus, deſolated the coaſts of Belgium and of the ſecond Lyonnaiſe, towards the end of the fourth century. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Nænia Britannica, attributes, a ſimilar mode of ſepulture, found on the eaſtern and ſouthern coaſts of England, to the Anglo-Saxons.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

CHEMISTRY.

THE firſt ſix papers in the new volume of the Tranſactions of this Society were all communicated by Doctor PRIESTLEY. The *firſt* gives an account of "Experiments on the Tranſmiſſion of Acids, and other Liquors, in the form of Vapour over ſeveral Subſtances in a hot Earthern Tube." Of theſe experiments, we ſhall notice one or two of the more remarkable:---Sending the vapour of nitrous acid over an ounce of *iron* filings, 140 ounce meaſures of air were obtained, which was chiefly inflammable; with a little phlogiſticated. When *copper* was uſed, the air was dephlogiſticated at firſt; but when it came over ſlowly, it was nitrous. Over *charcoal*, inflammable air was produced, without any fixed air. From the *charcoal of bones*, one-fifth part was fixed, the reſt phlogiſtic, air. The Doctor tried the ſame experiment with a variety of other ſubſtances, and each ſubſtance yielded a different reſult. In another part of this paper, we have an account of "*the production of ſulphur by heating water impregnated with vitriolic acid air.*" In this experiment, ſulphur is formed much ſooner when the common air is expelled from the tube, by heating a little of the impregnated water previouſly to its being hermetically ſealed. By this means the ſulphur will appear the firſt day, and in three or four days the production will have attained its maximum, the whole tube being covered with white cryſtals. After ſome days there will

will be a little ball of yellow ſulphur ſwimming on the middle of the liquor, and a good deal of ſulphur will be found at the bottom of it by the cryſtals on the ſides continually ſliding down into the liquor as others are formed.

Sulphur is produced in the very ſame manner, by means of water impregnated with hepatic air. The only difference is, that the ſame dancing vapour is not ſeen in this proceſs as in that of vitriolic acid air, which is a curious circumſtance in the experiment. In the courſe of theſe experiments, Dr. P. found that a good pyrophorus might be made of ſulphur and iron only. He found alſo, that quicklime, when expoſed to the air, gets weight in the proportion of between 320 and 300 grains to an ounce, after which it will imbibe no more.

The *ſecond* paper contains "Experiments relating to the change of place in different kinds of air through ſeveral interpoſing ſubſtances." Dr. Prieſtley obſerves, that one of the moſt extraordinary circumſtances that ever occurred in the courſe of his experiments, was that of the vapour of water, or of mercury, changing places with any kind of air, in veſſels, which, for moſt purpoſes might be conſidered as air-tight. He had long ſince obſerved, that different kinds of air, capable of forming a chemical union, would do it through a bladder that was perfectly air-tight, and that in this manner pure air was imbibed by the blood through the membrane of the lungs, while the phlogiſton (*azote*) was tranſmitted into the air within them. It is now found, that what was done by air and water, will be done by any two kinds of air, whether they have any affinity to one-another or not. "Having," ſays Dr. Prieſtley, "procured earthen veſſels of a very cloſe texture, ſo as to be apparently impervious to air, I could fill them with any particular kind of air, and then place them, inverted, in a large glaſs jar, containing a different kind of air; I then heated the ſmall earthen veſſels through the glaſs jar, by means of a burning lens, and I never failed to find, after the experiment, that the air within the earthen veſſel was the ſame with that which had been on the outſide of it, while that within it was mixed with that on the outſide. In ſome caſes, the mixture was a chemical one; in others, the two airs were only diffuſed through one another." The experiments in this paper are curious, and detailed at large.

The *third* paper conſiſts of a courſe of "Experiments relating to the Abſorption of Air by Water." In the *fourth*, are ſeveral "Miſcellaneous Experiments relating to the Doctrine of Phlogiſton." From the *fifth*, which gives an account of experiments on the production of air by the freezing of water, Dr. Prieſtley obſerves, that "the moſt natural inference is, that *water*, when reduced by any means to the ſtate of *vapour*, is, in part, converted into phlogiſticated air; and, that this is one of the methods provided by nature for keeping up the equilibrium of this conſtituent part of the atmoſphere: as the influence of light on growing vegetables is the means of recruiting that other part of it, and both of them are ſubject to abſorption and diminution in ſeveral natural proceſſes. Inflammable air I have alſo ſhewn to be convertible into phlogiſtigated air; and this is another means of ſupplying the atmoſphere with this ingredient in its compoſition."

The *ſixth*, and laſt of Dr. Prieſtley's papers, contains "Experiments on Air expoſed to heat in Metallic Tubes." One remarkable circumſtance attending the heating of air in earthen tubes, and alſo in thoſe of metal, is, that no mixture of dephlogiſticated and inflammable air will explode in them, though it always does in tubes of glaſs, in which there is no metallic ingredient: but, in tubes of flint-glaſs, in which there is the calx of lead, no exploſion will take place; in the attempt, they become black, as they do when inflammable air only is heated in them, this air muſt be ſeparated from the dephlogiſticated, and unite with the calx of lead. It is therefore probable, that the ſame happens in the metallic tubes, though the metal is not in a ſtate of calx, but may be ſuperſatured with phlogiſton. Dr. Prieſtley alſo found, that when he threw the focus of a burning lens upon ſome clean filings of copper in inflammable air, much of the air diſappeared, having, no doubt, been imbibed by the metal. For theſe experiments, the mixture conſiſted of one part of vital, and two parts of inflammable air, each very pure, ſuch as made the loudeſt exploſions when a lighted candle was preſented to any portion of it; but neither in tubes of iron, copper, ſilver, or gold, was there any exploſion, though as ſtrong a heat as they would bear without melting, was continued a conſiderable time. The remainder of this paper is devoted to "Experiments of the tranſmiſſion of Air through the ſubſtance of ſome Metallic

tallic Tubes, and others relating to phlogisticated air." Dr. Prieſtley acknowleges, in the moſt handſome manner, the great obligations he is under to Mr. Parker (we preſume, of Fleet-ſtreet) for a burning lens, ſixteen inches in diameter, and for various other glaſs veſſels, with which he has been enabled to proſecute his moſt important experiments.

The next paper which we ſhall notice in this volume is entitled "Obſervations on Soda, Magneſia, and Lime, contained in the Water of the Ocean; ſhewing, that they operate advantageouſly there by neutralizing Acids, and, among others the Septic Acids, and that Sea Water may be rendered fit for waſhing Clothes without the aid of Soap," by S. L. MITCHILL, of New-York.

According to this gentleman's theory, the water in the ocean contains, among a variety of other things, *ſoda*, *magneſia*, and *lime*: of theſe, the ſoda is the moſt abundant; magneſia is next in quantity; and lime exiſts in ſmaller proportions than either. The alkaline matter, ſo plentifully diſperſed through the water of the ocean, exerts its neutralizing power with reſpect to the acids contained in the ſea; of theſe the *muriatic* is always to be found—frequently the *ſeptic*, and ſometimes the *ſulphuric*.

There are thus three predominating alkalies, and as many acids in the ocean; and, by the intervention of water, they are liquefied, and put in a condition to act each upon the other; conſequently the ſoda, as the ſtrongeſt alkali, attaches, and neutralizes, the acids, in the order of chemical affinity, and forms the ſulphate, ſeptate, and muriate of ſoda. The latter is the predominating compound. When there is any acid in the water, beyond the capacity of the ſoda to neutralize, that part is attracted by the magneſia and lime, and forms ſulphates, ſeptates, and muriates of lime and magneſia.

Such being the compoſition of the ſea-water, it is eaſy to explain why it is not fit by itſelf for waſhing garments. It has a deficiency of *alkaline* ſalt, which is the moſt complete detergent. Hence alſo the reaſon why ſoap cannot be uſed with ſea-water. The acids, united to the lime and magneſia, being more ſtrongly attracted by the alkali of the ſoap, quit their connection with thoſe earths which fall to the bottom, while the lighter and deſerted oil riſes to the top. The activity of the alkali of the ſoap, thus overcome by the neutralizing acid of the water, can be of little ſervice; and the diſengaged greaſe immediately becomes a real impediment.

The inferences which Dr. Mitchill draws from this uſeful paper, of which we have given an outline only, are,—1. That alkaline ſubſtances are diſtributed through the ocean to keep it from becoming foul and uninhabitable, which would be the caſe if the acids, abounding in it were not neutralized. 2. If ſoda or barilla is added to ſea-water, in ſufficient quantity, and the water lixiviated, the earths will be precipated, the acids neutralized, and in this ſtate, linen, &c. may be waſhed in it. 3. Barilla, or ſoda, ſhould always make part of a ſhip's ſtores; as cleanlineſs is the beſt means of preventing infection. 4. The ſmall quantity of magneſia, or lime, adhering to the clothes waſhed in this manner, is an advantage over and above what takes place in uſing freſh water. And, 5. A noble and extenſive view is diſplayed of the economy of Providence, in diſtributing alkaline ſalts and earths, ſo liberally throughout the terraqueous globe.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL, the conſtant contributor to the Tranſactions of this Society, has, in their preſent volume, preſented us with his "Obſervations on the two lately diſcovered Planets."

The accuracy of this excellent aſtronomer's obſervations, will be admitted by every one; and, according to theſe, the magnitudes of the Ceres and Pallas, are very ſmall indeed, compared with Mercury, the leaſt of the other planets. "As," ſays he, "we generally can judge beſt of comparative magnitudes, when the meaſures are, as it were, brought home to us; it will not be amiſs to reduce them to miles. This, however, cannot be done with great preciſion, till we are more perfectly acquainted with the elements of the orbits of theſe ſtars. But, for the preſent purpoſe, it will be ſufficient to take their mean diſtances from the ſun, according to the moſt recent information: for Ceres, 2 6024; and for Pallas, 2.8. The geocentric longitudes, and north latitudes, at the time of obſervation, were, for Ceres, about ♍ 20°.4′: 15°.20′: and, for Pallas, ♍ 23°.40′: 17°.3′0″. With theſe data, Dr. Herſchel computed the diſtances: for Ceres, 1.634; and for Pallas, 1.8333, and by theſe the diameter of Ceres, at the mean diſtance of the earth from the ſun, would ſubtend

ſubtend an angle of 0″,35127; and its real diameter is 161.6 miles.

It follows alſo that Pallas would be ſeen at the ſame diſtance from the ſun, under an angle of 0″,3199; and, that its real diameter, if the largeſt meaſure be taken, is 147 miles; but if the moſt diſtinct obſervation be taken, which gives the ſmalleſt meaſure, the angle would be only 0″,2399, and its diameter no more than 110⅓ miles.

Hence Dr. Herſchell concludes that there are no ſatellites attached to theſe diminutive planetary bodies: but, as in many reſpects, they anſwer to the definition given of planets; and, in ſome others to that of comets, he would diſtinguiſh them from both, and call them *aſteroids*, a name denoting a ſpecies of celeſtial bodies hitherto unknown to us, but which the intereſting diſcoveries of M. Piazzi and Dr. Olbers have brought to light. Our aſtronomer then defines the new name, not only ſo as to take in both the Ceres and Pallas, but alſo ſufficiently extenſive to admit of any other aſteroid that may hereafter be diſcovered.—"Aſteroids," ſays he, "are celeſtial bodies, which move in orbits, either of little or of conſiderable excentricity round the ſun, the plane of which may be inclined to the ecliptic in any angle whatſoever. Their motion may be direct, or retrograde; and they may, or may not have conſiderable atmoſpheres, very ſmall comas, diſks, or nuclei."

Dr. Herſchell concludes with hoping that time may ſoon throw greater light on this ſubject; and, on that account, it would be premature to add any other remarks, though many extenſive views relating to the ſolar ſyſtem might be hinted at.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

MRS. Coſway is now in Paris, making and engraving deſigns from thoſe pictures of the great maſters which are depoſited in the National Gallery; and, during her abſence, her memory is kept alive, in this country, by a very beautiful engraving from one of her pictures, which has been, within this week or two, publiſhed by Mr. Ackermann. It is engraved by T. Phillips, a young artiſt, whoſe performances we have more than once had occaſion to ſpeak of with reſpect; and it is engraven in his cleareſt and beſt manner. The ſize is 17 inches by 13½. It is allegorical, and entitled "*The Guardian Angel.*"

Sleep on, ſweet Innocence!—celeſtial Pow'rs,
From ev'ry harm protect thy infant hours;
And in thy journey on life's gloomy way,
May Reaſon light thee with its temp'rate ray,
While Virtue bears thee onward to the end,
Thy Guardian Angel—thy approving friend.

It repreſents an angel ſhielding a moſt beautiful ſleeping child from the flaſhes of forked lightning, and a little *genius* defending it from a hiſſing-ſnake, which is twiſting towards it, whilſt a third *genius* defends it from other harm. The ſtory is well conceived; and the plate uncommonly well engraved.

The Emperor Charles V. reſigning the Crown of Spain and Flanders to his Son, Philip II. R. Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. pinxit. T. Ryder, ſculpt.

Weſtall's deſigns are invariably fraught with ſo much taſte and feeling, that ſlight errors, which we ſhould paſs over in an inferior artiſt, become noticeable in his productions, becauſe we know he is capable of doing better: conſidered in that point of view, we think this is not one of his moſt happy efforts. It does not tell the ſtory in that impreſſive language which this artiſt's delineations uſually diſplay. He has repreſented Philip as a youth of ſixteen years old, at moſt; and he has placed him in the attitude of entreating an honour, rather than in that of receiving it. It would, perhaps, have been better, if there had been leſs buſtle and leſs action in the figures: the whole groupe ſhould be attentively, and reſpectfully, liſtening to the Emperor; inſtead of which, they all of them appear to be ſpeakers.

A Royal Tiger Hunt in the Eaſt-Indies. J. Zoffani R. A. pinxit. R. Earlom, ſculpt.

This print repreſents a royal tiger hunt, by a party of Engliſh gentlemen, and their attendants, near Chandernagur, in Bengal. A faithful deſcription of diſtant countries, by thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes

witneſſes of the ſcenes they deſcribe, renders ſuch books of Travels, as are written by intelligent and obſerving men, ſo generally intereſting. A faithful delineation of intereſting ſcenes, at which the painter was himſelf preſent, by an artiſt whoſe pencil diſplays ſo preciſe a mirror of the objects he paints, as that of Mr. Zoffanii, muſt, upon this ground, be peculiarly curious. This is an exceedingly fine mezzotinto: all the figures, except two or three pedeſtrians, are mounted upon elephants; the whole party ſurround the tiger, and, by degrees, contract their circle, until their victim becomes an eaſy prey. The Engliſh gentlemen are furniſhed with fire-arms; ſuch of the natives as are armed, have ſpears. Among other ſtriking peculiarities, a female elephant carries a fan to cool herſelf on the march. A more incongruous, or ludicrous object, than ſo unwieldy an animal with ſuch an ornament, cannot well be conceived; yet, when the animal is chaſed or heated, it may have its uſe. Every figure is intereſting: the elephants, their harneſs, riders, and drivers—the country—the general ſubject——all is valuable, becauſe we know it is an authentic repreſentation of nature, in a point of view entirely novel to the generality of Europeans.

With all this, the picture wants taſte: there is nothing of that *ever-varying line*, which conſtitutes air and motion. A man, intended to be repreſented in the act of running, ſeems to be only holding up one leg, and ſupporting himſelf on the other. Another, repreſented in the action of hurling a ſpear, merely holds it up in the air, without conveying the leaſt idea, that he has any intention of parting with it. What are we to infer from this: did the artiſt copy from a clay figure, or employ a man to ſtand in the attitudes he intended to paint? Theſe queries occur to us from our knowing that Mr. Zoffanii gives a more correct repreſentation of the objects he profeſſes to delineate than any artiſt of the preſent day. However, be the cauſe whatever it may, theſe faults, pervading the whole, give a general coldneſs and ſtiffneſs to a picture, which would otherwiſe be ineſtimable. The Engliſh gentlemen are all portraits; and, for the reaſons above ſtated, we dare ſay they are ſtriking likeneſſes of the originals. Of the engraving, it would be difficult to ſpeak in terms too high. Earlom has done it in his beſt ſtyle.

Sir J. Fitzpatrick, M. D. Inſpector-General of Health to his Majeſty's Land Forces. S. Drummond pinxit. W. Barnard ſculpt.

From the almoſt invariable fidelity of Drummond's pencil, we ſhould judge that this has a ſtrong reſemblance to the original: and Barnard has engraved it in a very good ſtyle of mezzotinto. The painter has evinced profeſſional abilities of great reſpectability in other works of art: and this print is worthy of his former productions.

Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia. Painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds. Engraved by J. Ward.

This print is engraved from a picture, ſaid to be intended as a companion to that of Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muſe. It is very fine; a chorus of angels, ſinging with her, are wonderfully animated and beautiful. Ward has exerted himſelf with great ſucceſs in the mezzotinto: it gives a very faithful and ſpirited repreſentation of the original picture which is in the poſſeſſion of M. Bryan. Notwithſtanding all this, we cannot look at it without recollecting the divine portrait of the late Mrs. Sheridan in the character of St. Cecilia, which was alſo painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; in which the face beams with ſuch characteriſtic, ſuch celeſtial expreſſion, as no portrait of Mrs. Billington can ever convey.

The Rev. Hugh Blair, from a Picture in the poſſeſſion of Sir John Macpherſon, Bart. Painted by Raeburn, and engraved by Bartolozzi.

The firſt picture of Mr. Raeburn's, with which we were much ſtruck, was a portrait of Sir John Clarke and his Lady; which picture was ſome years ago ſent from Edinburgh to be exhibited at the Royal Academy; but arriving too late, remained a few weeks at the Shakeſpeare Gallery. From theſe portraits, we then pronounced, that the artiſt would mark himſelf, and ſoon obtain high reſpectability in his profeſſion; and the event has juſtified our prediction. Raeburn's pictures are now in high eſtimation—and they deſerve it. The portrait of this venerable and ingenious writer, is marked with peculiar goodneſs and philanthropy; and this renders it in a degree intereſting, even as a picture. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner.

Francis Bartolozzi, Eſq. R. A. W. Artaud pinxit. P. W. Tomkins ſculpt.

This may be fairly denominated a good print from a good picture; but it wants what is, or ought to be, the leading excellence of a portrait—*characteriſtic reſemblance*. We do not ſay the features are not like the man. Perhaps, conſidered as a map of the face, they are; but Mr. Bartolozzi was remarkable for ſimplicity,

and unaffected manners. Mr. Artaud has painted him with an air of ſharpneſs and *fierté*, or rather pertneſs—which he never wore. In a word, we cannot help conſidering it as the portrait of ſome one who had a ſlight reſemblance of Bartolozzi; but was, at leaſt, twenty years younger than the Royal Academician.

Fuſeli's Deſigns for Shakeſpeare's plays multiply. Thoſe from Loutherbourg are ſpirited, but have, perhaps, more *fierté* in the compoſition than belongs to the Engliſh Drama. Bromley has engraved the four that are publiſhed from Fuſeli, in a very good ſtyle: we have not learnt who is to be the engraver of the ſucceeding numbers. To give a faithful copy of Fuſeli's manner, is not eaſy. His manner is peculiar to himſelf, and may perhaps be better deſcribed by negatives and ſuperlatives, than any other way. His female figures may not have that faſcinating beauty which attracts and captivates, but they are never deficient in bone or muſcle: his men may not be graceful, but they are never feeble; they are *energetic*—and if of a robuſt form, *gigantic*: his boors are *ruſtic*; and his madmen abſolutely *frantic*!

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE accidental diſcovery, during the laſt month, of a great number of unpubliſhed Letters of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE has occaſioned the MARQUIS OF BUTE, her Ladyſhip's grandſon, to determine to preſent to the public the invaluable treaſures of her literary remains, which till now have been locked up in cheſts with muſty family papers. It appears, that during this illuſtrious woman's laſt reſidence abroad, between the years 1739 and 1761, ſhe regularly correſponded with her family; and her letters, during that period, as deſcribed by Horace Walpole, who had ſeen them, were even ſtill more diſtinguiſhed for intelligence, wit, and elegance, than her Letters from Conſtantinople, ſpurious and mutilated copies of which are already before the public. The whole of this latter correſpondence, together with her Turkiſh and other correſpondence, printed from the MSS. in her Ladyſhip's own hand-writing, are intended, on this occaſion, to be preſented to the world; and, as ſhe was no leſs diſtinguiſhed in her day as a poeteſs, than as the correſpondent of the moſt celebrated writers, many of her unpubliſhed poems, and a great number of original letters of Pope, Young, Fielding, &c. &c. will form part of the intended publication. The work will extend to ſix elegant volumes, and will be illuſtrated with notes, portraits, and other engravings.

Mr. STEPHENS's Hiſtory of the laſt War, a work which will be diſtinguiſhed no leſs by the claſſical elegance of its language, than by its authentic ſources of information, will be publiſhed in the month of March.

Mr. WALKER, who tranſlated the Duke of Nivernois's Fables, has in the preſs a poem, intitled the Champions of Order, in praiſe of the exertions made by the civil and military heroes of Britain during the late conteſt.

Mr. REPTON's elegant work on the Theory and Practice of Landſcape Gardening, printed by Benſley, and illuſtrated with many Plates, will be ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the courſe of March.

Mr. JAMES MALTON's work on Villas, announced for publication in January laſt, has been delayed, but it will certainly make its appearance early in March.

Every Tueſday evening, Mr. BLAIR delivers a Courſe of Lectures on Picturesque Anatomy, and the Animal Economy, wherein the Structure and Functions of the Human Body are familiarly explained, and illuſtrated by anatomical Preparations, Drawings, Models, Caſts, and a living muſcular Subject; for the Information of ſcientific Perſons, Amateurs of Natural Hiſtory, Students in the liberal Arts, and profeſſional Men in general.

A friend to liberal inquiry has it in contemplation to make a Selection from the Works of Dr. Geddes on the Subject of the Scriptures. Many valuable obſervations

yations lie ſcattered through his prefaces, and his volume of Critical Remarks, which it appears deſirable ſhould be given to the public diſencumbered of the maſs of criticiſms, which are not of ſo much importance to the general reader.

Mr. SMART, of Camden Town, the ingenious patentee of the "*hollow maſts*," has invented a Machine for Sweeping Chimneys, which has been exhibited in the preſence of Sir Joſeph Banks and others, and is ſaid completely to anſwer their expectations. The whole of the machinery weighs no more than fourteen pounds, and it will fold up in the ſpace of ſix or ſeven ſquare inches.

Mr. B. HOOKE, of Fleet-ſtreet, has conſtructed an excellent blow-pipe by alcohol, which, beſides having a ſafety-valve to prevent accidents, has only one lamp, and the wick being pretty large, anſwers both for heating the alcohol, and for affording a ſtrong blaſt when drawn through it.

We announced, in our laſt, the return of Meſſrs. CLARKE and CRIPPS to Cambridge, from their travels in ſearch of literary curioſities; ſince which they have announced in the newſpapers their acquiſition of the following manuſcripts: From Patmos, 1. The Works of Plato, moſt beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, Deacon of Patræ, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the fourteenth Year of the Indiction, and the 6404th of the World (A. C. 896.) in the Reign of Leo, ſon of Baſilius. 2. Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria. 3. Greek Poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek Muſical Notes. 4. Ditto, ditto. 5. The Works of Gregory of Nazianzum. —From Naxos, Copies of the Goſpels, in capitals, of very ancient date.—From Mount Athos, 1. The Orations of Demoſthenes. 2. The Works of ten Athenian Orators, ſome of which not hitherto known.—From Conſtantinople, 1. The Works of Dionyſius, the Areopagite, with a curious and learned Commentary, written on vellum, in folio. 2. Complete Copy of the Goſpels, written in the eighth Century. 3. 4. 5. 6. Various Copies of the Goſpels and of the Epiſtles, and Acts of the Apoſtles, of different dates. 7. The Works of Philip the Hermit. 8. The Dialogues of Theodore, the Syracuſan. 9. A Work on the Greek Grammar. 10. 11. 12. The Writings of Commentators on the Goſpels; and the Works of the earlieſt Fathers of the Church. 13. Very ancient Copy of the Evangeliſtarium of the Greek Church. 14. Ditto, ditto. 15. A Work of Philes on Animals.

It appears, from ſome experiments made by Mr. E. WALKER, that acouſtic inſtruments may be conſtructed for converſing at a diſtance, without the aſſiſtance of tubes to convey the ſound. "Ex. 1. I took a deal rod, ſixteen feet long, and about an inch ſquare, and, after having fixed one end of it into the ſmall end of a ſpeaking-trumpet, I laid it upon two props, in an horizontal poſition. One of the props was placed under the trumpet, about three inches from its wide end, and the other prop was placed near the other end of the rod: another ſpeaking-trumpet was then laid acroſs the rod, about three inches from the end. The wide part of this trumpet reſted upon the rod, but the other end was ſuſpended by a ribband. The apparatus thus adjuſted, I introduced a watch into the end of the trumpet, and, applying my ear to the croſs-trumpet, I heard beats much louder than if the watch had been at the diſtance of a few inches only. The ſound appeared to come out of the croſs-trumpet, although the watch was at the diſtance of ſeventeen feet and a half; and, when it was laid into the croſs trumpet, it was heard equally well at the end-trumpet. Ex. 2. My aſſiſtant in theſe experiments being ſeated at one end of the trumpet, and myſelf at the other, a converſation took place through this apparatus, but in whiſpers too low to be heard through the air at that diſtance. When the ear was placed in a certain poſition, the words were heard as if they had been ſpoken by an inviſible being within the trumpet; and the ſound was more diſtinct, ſofter, and more muſical, than if they had been ſpoken through the air." Mr. Walker infers from theſe experiments, that, if a communication were made on this principle between a ſhop or warehouſe, and the dining-room, &c. it might contribute to the diſpatch of buſineſs; and inſtruments might be formed on the ſame principle, and introduced between the parlour and ſervants' hall, ſo that directions might be given to a domeſtic without his entering the room, and in whiſpers too low to diſturb the company.

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, the reports of the committee for promoting the improvements of the Highlands, by roads and bridges, and the projected canal acroſs the iſland, from Inverneſs to Fort William, were laid before the Society, toge-

ther with the communications which the directors have had with the engineer employed by government to ſurvey and report upon the practicability and plan of carrying theſe improvements into effect.

Mr. ALEXANDER, the artiſt who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embaſſy to China, is now employed in drawing deſigns of the monuments brought from Egypt, and propoſes to engrave them. They are very intereſting, and perfectly well executed.

Mr. HATCHET has pointed out the great utility of pruſſiate of copper as a pigment. "During ſome late experiments," ſays he, "I was much ſtruck with the beauty of this precipitate, and was therefore induced to make ſeveral trials of it as a paint: the reſult exceeded my moſt ſanguine expectations." It has alſo been tried by Mr. Weſt, Mr. Trumbull, and Sir H. C. Engleſield, who agree that in beauty and intenſity it ſurpaſſes every brown paint now in uſe. It forms, with white, various ſhades of lilac colour, which do not appear liable to fade, like thoſe which are formed by means of lake. The pruſſiates obtained from acetite, ſulphate, nitrate, and muriate of copper, are all very beautiful; but the fineſt and deepeſt colour is afforded by the muriate. The beſt mode of forming this pigment, is to take green muriate of copper, diluted with ten parts of diſtilled or rain water, and to pour in pruſſiate of lime, until the whole is precipitated: the pruſſiate of copper is then to be well waſhed with cold water, on the filter, and to be dried without heat.

Mr. HATCHET has lately preſented to the Royal Society an intereſting paper, on the alloying of metals; from which it appears that copper, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{12}$th, is the beſt alloy for gold. From many experiments it is aſcertained, that the deficiency found of late in the gold coin, is not owing to the wear of circulation; as in a quantity of guineas, rather looſely packed, and ſent to ſome diſtance by the coach, the wear was all upon a few, and on thoſe the impreſſion was quite obliterated; yet they were not found much deficient in weight, the work being, by the action, preſſed in, and not as it were filed off.

From the late important and ſtriking experiments in Galvaniſm, it appears, 1. That, taking the ceſſation of excitability to the Galvanic ſtimulus as the criterion of life, the heart is not the *ultimum*, but the *primum, moriens*; for, while the muſcles of the limbs were excited to ſtrong contractions, for even ſeveral hours after apparent death, the heart was utterly incapable of being excited to action, either by applying the extremity of the metallic arc to the ſurface or to the interior of this organ. 2. That the lungs were equally inexcitable as the heart. 3. Not only were the muſcles, but the ſkin and cellular membrane, excited by the Galvanic ſtimulus. 4. The contractions of the muſcles were excited by the metallic arc, applied to the nerves ſupplying the muſcles; but the nerves themſelves were not affected. 5. The raiſing up of the arm was produced, as if by volition, by the Galvanic ſtimulus. 6. A milky or coagulated matter was formed by repeated contractions of the muſcle in contact with the copper wire. 7. When the parts ceaſed to give out motion, the motion was renewed, with augmented force, by wetting them with a ſolution of ſal-ammoniac.

In attempting to reſtore ſuſpended animation by means of the Galvanic ſtimulus, it is recommended that oxygen gaz ſhould at the ſame time be applied to the lungs.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON has conſtructed an inſtrument by which the Galvanic fluid may be applied effectually, for any length of time, without manual aſſiſtance, and will, without doubt, hereafter, be as commonly uſed as our preſent electrical machines.

In comparing electricity with Galvaniſm, it muſt be obſerved, that the former acts by its intenſity, and the latter by its quantity: that the former is ſometimes intenſe enough to ſtrike a man down, and yet not in quantity ſufficient to melt a ſmall wire; but the latter will melt metals, and yet ſcarcely produce a ſhock.

M. HILDEBRANDT, in a ſeries of experiments on the action of the carbonate and pure ammonia on copper, found no ſolution take place without the preſence of atmoſpheric air.

M. CHAUSIER employs a ſolution of oxygenated muriate of mercury, in a ſtate of ſaturation, for preſerving animal matters from putrefaction. The preparations are to remain immerſed in it for a certain number of days, and then dried by an expoſure to light and air. They then are no longer ſuſceptible of eaſy decompoſition, preſerve their form, become hard, and are not ſubject to the attacks of inſects.

Dr. BENZENBERG, in An Eſſay on the Improvement of Object-glaſſes, for Teleſcopes, recommends that the glaſs be ſuffered to cool in the pots, without ſtirring, and that the maſs be then divided in a horizontal direction, ſo that the variation of denſity may be regular, and then, by a proper

proper form of the glaſſes, the errors of refraction may be corrected. He conceives that achromatic teleſcopes promiſe much more than reflectors, and thinks that they intercept much leſs light.

Mr. STRENGER, of Iver, adminiſters the Galvanic influence, in caſes of deafneſs, by applying a ſmall ball to the external orifice of the ear, while a much larger one is held in the patient's hand, the communication is then formed and interrupted alternately by means of machinery, once in every ſecond, for about four minutes daily, for two or three weeks. He aſſerts that he has thus reſtored the ſenſe of hearing to forty-five perſons.

Phoſphuret of lime affords a curious compound, on account of the property it has of diſengaging, when a few bits of it are thrown into water, a quantity of gaſeous bubbles, which, on reaching the ſurface, inflame ſpontaneouſly with a beautiful white flame, and give riſe to ſucceſſive detonations, which may be compared to a running fire of muſketry. The method of preparing this ſubſtance is as follows: Fill a ſmall glaſs matraſs, having a flat bottom, and long narrow neck, with one part of carbonated lime, place it in a ſand-bath, and apply a heat capable of expelling the carbonic acid from the lime. When the decarbonization is near an end, introduce, in portions, a third part of phoſphorus, at very ſmall intervals, conſtantly maintaining the matter at a dark red heat. The phoſphorus diffuſes itſelf throughout the whole maſs of matter, contracts an union with the lime, loſes its volatility, and forms phoſphuret. After the whole phoſphorus is introduced, let the fire be ſuddenly ſlackened, and ſtop the matraſs with a ſtopper, having a pneumatic valve, to prevent the acceſs of the air, and which will ſuffer the gaz which remains to eſcape. When the matter is ſufficiently cooled, take it from the matraſs, and put it (taking care not to touch it with the fingers or other moiſt bodies) into heated glaſs flaſks which can be hermetically ſealed.

The mountain Whararai, in the iſland of Owhyhee, was, in the year 1799, aſcended by Mr. MENZIES, who went out with Captain Vancouver; its height is about 8000 feet above the ſurface of the ſea. On this mountain is a very deep crater, with aſhes and cinders appearing freſh: the natives conſider it as the habitation of evil ſpirits, whom they attempt to pacify by offerings of various kinds.

Dr. PRIESTLEY, ſtill the zealous advocate of the doctrine of Phlogiſton, maintains, in his Anſwer to Mr. Cruickſhank's Obſervations, that the black calx of iron, commonly called *finery cinder*, contains no oxygen, but water only; and, when it is revived, which cannot be effected without the introduction of phlogiſton, nothing but water is ſeparated from it. To the air from the finery cinder, he particularly wiſhes the controverſy to be directed, and advances ſeveral obſervations in defence of his own theory; and concludes, with ſaying, "It is now twenty years ſince this new theory was advanced, and, from that time to the preſent, I have not ceaſed to expreſs my opinion of its fallacy, and to give my reaſons for that opinion; but I have not, till very lately, been able to draw any degree of attention to the ſubject. Now, however, I am happy to have ſucceeded in this; and as I find, that the chemiſts in France, the great patrons of the new ſyſtem, look to Mr. Cruickſhank as the ableſt defender of it, I earneſtly wiſh, that he would undertake the diſcuſſion of every article of my objections to it."

M. WURZER, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in Bonne, has proved by experiments that 3½lbs. of jelly may be obtained by diſſolving 1lb. of ox-bones; and adviſes the making of nutritious ſoups from bones only. Every pound of ox-bone will yield, beſide the jelly, ¼lb. of fat. He thinks that ſoup ſufficient for 13 people may be made with 8 pounds of the jelly, (obtained from 2lbs. of bones.) ½lb. of barley-meal, 6lbs. of potatoes, 1 onion, 8 or 10 ounces of ſalt. He recommends likewiſe the addition of ſpices and various culinary herbs and roots.

A new regulation has been made at Vienna relative to Public Libraries, &c. None of the works of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Helvetius, Bayle, and other philoſophers, muſt in future be lent to any perſon, except to thoſe who intend to refute them.

A Dutch work has lately been publiſhed at Harlem, entitled *Reizen naar de Kaap de Goede Hoop*, &c. or, Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. by CORNELIUS DE JONG. This vovage is highly ſpoken of by the Dutch reviewers.

The Pope has ordered a hundred galley-ſlaves to be employed in digging for antiquities in the old city of Oſtia. His Holineſs has likewiſe added to the ſums uſually applied towards the muſeum 10,000 piaſtres, for the purpoſe of ſupplying, as far as poſſible, the loſſes it had ſuſtained from the rapacity of the French conquerors.

DENON, author of the *Travels in Egypt*, has been appointed Director General of the French muſeums.

A method

A method has been diſcovered and practiſed with ſucceſs, by M. BERTRAND, at Metz, of extracting a ſpirit from potatoes. The proceſs is as follows: Take 600 lbs. of potatoes, and boil them in ſteam about three-quarters of an hour till they will fall to pieces on being touched. The veſſel in which they are boiled conſiſts of a tub, ſomewhat inclined. In the lower part of it are two holes, one for the purpoſe of bringing in the ſteam produced in another veſſel over a coal fire, and the other made to carry off occaſionally the condenſed water. After the potatoes are boiled, they are cruſhed and diluted with hot water till they are of a liquid conſiſtence; then add twenty-five pounds of ground malt, and two quarts of wort; the mixture is to be ſtirred, covered with a cloth, and kept to the temperature of 15° of Reaumur, or of 66° nearly of Fahrenheit. After fermentation, and the exhalation of the carbonic acid, the matter ſinks down, and is fit for diſtillation. By means of two ſtills, this maſs may be rectified in one day, and it will produce about forty-four quarts of ſpirit, worth a guinea and a half, while the whole coſt, including coals and labour, is about twenty-three ſhillings and ſixpence. The reſiduum is good food for hogs.

A manufactory of cloth impermeable to water has lately been eſtabliſhed at Paris. Veſſels are made of it capable of containing liquids, extremely light, and not liable to accidents. It is likewiſe uſed for covering ſheds, for horſe-cloths, water-ſpouts, bags, and even great coats. It is not affected by dryneſs or humidity, or by boiling water: and it has already furniſhed many of the public as well as private eſtabliſhments of Paris with buckets to be uſed in caſe of fire.

KOTZEBUE, the celebrated German dramatiſt, has begun to publiſh a journal at Berlin, under the title of *Sincerity*, on ſubjects of general literature and politics. The King has ſent him the following letter:

"His Majeſty the King of Proſſia is extremely glad to ſee M. Von Kotzebue at Berlin, whoſe writings, and in particular whoſe theatrical productions, have long charmed the public. His Majeſty, pleaſed with the talents of M. Von Kotzebue, as well as with the uſe to which he applies them, deſires to give him ſuch a proof of it as may engage him, if not to ſettle in Berlin, at leaſt to prolong his ſtay. For this purpoſe, his Majeſty has this day ordered the Academy of Sciences to receive him in quality of an Honorary Member; and, as ſoon as there ſhall be a vacant place in any of the claſſes, whether of philoſophy, anatomy, or hiſtory, to elect him an ordinary member. His Majeſty has, at the ſame time, granted to M. Von Kotzebue the reverſion of a prebend in the chapter of St. Nicholas at Magdeburgh, with permiſſion to wear the canonicals of the chapter, on condition of bearing a part in the uſual expences. His Majeſty has accordingly given the neceſſary orders to M. Von Maſſow, Miniſter of State; and, in communicating all this to M. Von Kotzebue, avails himſelf with pleaſure of the opportunity of giving him, at the ſame time, the aſſurance of the good will with which he is his affectionate, &c."

Since the commencement of the reign of the preſent King, Guſtavus III. of Sweden, the progreſs of letters and arts has, within a ſhort ſpace, been conſiderably accelerated in that country. It is to this prince that Sweden owes a national opera and the eſtabliſhment of an Academy of Muſic; and that of Painting and of Sculpture is indebted to him for ſome new regulations. This prince, moreover, founded, or, at leaſt, ſettled the Swediſh Academy, on a plan ſimilar to that of the French Academy, and laid the foundations of the Royal Muſeum. Under his auſpices, poets and proſe-writers of the firſt order have diſtinguiſhed themſelves; he has animated and encouraged the ſongs of the Counts Gyllenborg, Creutz, and Oxenſtierna; the writers Kellgren, Leopold, Belman, Thorrild, Lidner, Franzen, &c. The collection of the pieces of M. Leopold, one of the coadjutors of Guſtavus, and who was very ſucceſsful in moral ſatire, appeared at Stockholm in the years 1800 and 1801, in 2 vols. ſome pieces not before publiſhed are to be found in them. The Swediſh Academy has begun to publiſh a new edition of its memoirs in 8vo. it will form two collections, one to contain the memoirs of the interval from 1756 to 1796, and already printed; the other, thoſe which date from 1796, and are yet unpubliſhed. The firſt volume of each collection has already appeared.

M. NICOLAS KALUGIN, citizen of Moſcow, having lately laid before his Imperial Majeſty the particulars of a proceſs of his invention, whereby woollen ſtuffs he dyed a dark green with the juice of nettles, has received a reward of 500 roubles, with an order that his proceſs ſhould be placed in a manufacture appertaining to the crown, and in ſuch a manner as ſhall do honour to the talents and genius of the inventor.

The Bohemian, or, to ſpeak more properly, the Sclavonian literature, has, at preſent, very zealous advocates and patrons in Hungary. There has been recently

cently formed in that kingdom a ſociety, the object of which is to cultivate and to diffuſe the knowledge of that tongue, which was very much in vogue two centuries ago. On their ſide, the literati, &c. of Bohemia are exerting their utmoſt endeavours to give a new luſtre to their national language, and to diffuſe information among the great body of the people. The *Macrobiſtica*; or, Art of Prolonging Life, by HUFELAND, has been tranſlated into that language, and a tranſlation of the two beſt claſſical poets, is lately announced for publication.

News has been lately been received in France, of the expedition of Captain BAUDIN; the ſhip named *Le Naturaliſte*, had arrived on the 29th Floreal, at Port Jackſon. It had been ſeparated from *Le Geographe* by bad weather, and the captain had reſolved, if they ſhould meet again in the courſe of ſome weeks, to make ſail for the Iſle of France. Letters have alſo been received in London, written from Botany Bay, dated the 3d of June, which announce that the Inveſtigator, a ſhip of his Britannic Majeſty, had ſpoke with *Le Geographe*, to the ſouth of New Holland, and that the latter had not met with the leaſt accident.

M. SEYFFER ſtill continues his obſervations upon the new planet diſcovered by M. Olbers. Theſe obſervations confirmed the ellipſis of Dr. Gauſs, and do not accord either with a much larger ellipſis, or with a parabola. The following are his obſervations compared with the ellipſis of Gauſs:

Mean Time.	*Apparent Right Aſcenſion.*	*Northern Declination.*
	h ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 6 - -	11 15 43 278	183 25 06 0	14 31 37 0
—— 7 - -	11 11 09 684	183 15 39 2	14 49 05 4
—— 23 - -	10 00 49 07	181 23 50 25	18 32 09 9
—— 27 - -	9 44 05 601	181 8 50 3	19 10 49 5
May 8 - -	9 00 03 892	180 57 08 0	20 24 30 0
—— 16 - -	8 29 54 263	181 16 36 0	20 51 00 9

The obſervations of the 6th and 7th of April, are carefully reduced from ſtars whoſe places are determined afterwards accurately, and according to the rectification of the quarter of a mural circle. The obſervation of the 8th of May is the laſt made with the mural, the feebleneſs of the optical inſtrument not allowing further obſervations at the meridian with the quadrant; to date from that day, and on the day itſelf, the obſervation was very difficult. The obſervation of the 16th of May was made with a four-feet achromatic teleſcope of Dollond; the neweſt elliptic elements of Dr. Gauſs accord with theſe obſervations except the following differences:

	Right Aſcenſion.		*Declination.*	
		″		″
April 6	—	12 0	—	12 0
—— 7	—	02 0	—	03 0
—— 23	—	01 2		0
—— 27	—	06 0	—	07 5
May 8	+	05 0	—	20 0
—— 16	—	16 0	+	15 1

The elements accord ſo exactly with obſervations made later on the 19th, 20th and 21ſt of June, that M. GAUSS thinks he can change nothing in them, and they will be completely ſufficient to find Pallas again in 1803, provided that the planet has light enough. For it might be poſſible, that on account of its great diſtance from the earth, Pallas having a very ſmall apparent diameter, might diſappear in 1803 and in 1804, or only be viſible to ſuch as are provided with excellent inſtruments. Theſe elements of M. Gauſs being ſo perfect, we may have obſervation for the preſent, of the perturbations of Pallas, and apply theſe perturbations to the elements of Gauſs; which is, to ſay no more, to diſfigure them. We may ſee already, by *Ceres Ferdinandez*, how little theſe corrections of perturbations are either neceſſary or conſiderable; as the accurate obſervations of Ceres continued for 18 months, may be always repreſented in a pure ellipſis, and they do not yet ſhew the ſlighteſt trace of perturbation.

Seventeen different works were printed by the French, at their preſs in Egypt: they are become ſo ſcarce, that it is with difficulty a copy can be procured at Paris.

Meſſrs. OEWERBOM and SWANBERG have

have been employed, during the ſummer of the year 1801, in cauſing to be conſtructed in Lapland, a building, wherein to trace an arc of the meridian, and to perform all the labours relative to this kind of obſervations. In order to ſecond their zeal, the academy of Stockholm has lately ordered, from Paris, a very accurate inſtrument, due, it is obſerved, to the aſſiduous cares of the celebrated citizen Delambre, and to the labour of the ſkilful artiſt Lenoir. The obſervations were to have taken place during the month of February, in the year 1802, and the two learned Swedes are, for this purpoſe, in regular correſpondence with M. Melanderhielm, ſecretary of the Academy, ſo that we may reaſonably expect a correct deciſion on this important ſubject. The operation is performed at the expence of Government, which has lately given to the Academy a new proof its favour and benevolence, by preſenting it with the valuable collection of natural hiſtory, depoſited in the Chateau de Drottingholm.

The ſenſibility with which certain plants appear to be endowed, is it purely mechanical, or has it any analogy with animal ſenſibility? This queſtion of vegetable phyſiology, has been the object of a memoir of Citizen DUTROUIL, member of the Society of Science, &c. of Bourdeaux. The author firſt defines the ſignification of animal irritability; he next examines how far the movements that are perceived in certain plants, when placed in contact with a foreign body, are the indices of an irritability of this kind; he diſcovers the cauſe of theſe movements in the organization of the plant, and explains them in a manner purely mechanical. The author pays particular attention to the ſenſitive-plant; he attributes the movement which it makes, when touched with the finger, to the action of the electric fluid, and to the ſudden diſengagement which is produced when put in equilibrium. He confirms this explication by obſerving that if the plant be touched with a body, which is not proper to tranſmit the electric fluid, this movement will not take place. Light produces the ſame effect on the plant as the contact of the finger, by reaſon of the electricity which is demonſtrated to be contained in that agent. The author afterwards attacks the conſequence that certain naturaliſts draw from the approximation of certain parts of the plant at the period of fecundation, (namely that they are endowed with a certain ſenſibility), by aſſigning to this approximation a cauſe purely mechanical; he does not admit in plants the faculty of perception, except it be that of feeling; and he grounds his opinion on the little analogy that there is between their organization and that of the beings in which this faculty exiſts, and which they only owe to it.

The continual and progreſſive motion of the ſea from eaſt to weſt, produced by the lunar action on the waters, which gives to them a direction ſimilar to the revolution of the planet which exerciſes it, cauſes the aſpect of the coaſts continually to vary, ſo that on one ſide the ſea is inceſſantly incroaching on the land, and on the other is diſcovering what before lay ſubmerged. The weſtern coaſt of Medoc, reckoned formerly a number of towns and a great many ports, which carried on an active commerce with Spain and Africa, and there remain no traces of their exiſtence at this day, except in the remembance. Citizen BERGERON, a member of the ſame ſociety, (Bourdeaux), has been employed, on a memoir inveſtigating the ravages that the ſea has exerciſed over this part of Guyenne. He commences with an hiſtorical notice of the different inhabitants that Medoc has had ſucceſſively; he quotes the different people mentioned by Cæſar in his Commentaries, and by the hiſtorians who have ſpoken of this part of France, and then proceeds to treat of the aſpect which the weſtern coaſt of Medoc anciently exhibited. The denominations of the country, although corrupted, compared with the traditions, and with certain hiſtorical documents, ſerve as a guide to Citizen Bergeron, in his reſearches relative to the diſplacement of the principal ports which that coaſt contained, ſuch as that *des Anglois*, which he places in the commune of *Grayan*, that of *Aigron*, in the commune *de Soulac*, and that of Akanau, at the mouth of the river Anchiſe, where Talbot, the celebrated Engliſh general, diſembarked. There remain no more veſtiges of the iſle of Antros, mentioned in ancient charts, unleſs it be, as certain geopraphers think, the iſle on which the pharos of Cordovan has been conſtructed. The author does not accord with this opinion, and thinks that it has been covered by the ocean. *Data* are wanting to aſſign a place to the ancient Domnotonus, a ſpot inhabited by Theon, the friend of Auſonius. Citizen Bergeron conjectures, that it was ſituated near to Macau, oppoſite to the mouth of the Dordogne. The poſition of the two towns, known in the ancient capitularies, under the names of Metullium and Deviomagus, is liable to the ſame uncertainty, notwithſtanding the ſa-

gacity, which the writers who have ſpoken of ancient Medoc have manifeſted in their reſearches. The author thinks, with ſome reaſon, that the ancient Soulac was a diſmemberment of the firſt of thoſe two towns, and he founds his notion on an inſcription which was ſtill to be ſeen, before the revolution, on a ſteeple of the church of that town. Citizen Bergeron has not forgotten, in his reſearches, the Pharos of Cordouan; the etymology of the name which it bears, and the date of its foundation are ſucceſſively the object of his conjectures. It appears that the local or ſite, on which the tower is built, made, formerly, part of the ancient Medoc. We find in the Commentaries of Vinet, that in the year 1575, the Pharos of Cordouan was only 2000 toiſes diſtant from the point of Medoc, and at this day it is two leagues diſtant. Citizen Bergeron deſcribes this fine monument of architecture, and gives its exact dimenſions, agreeably to his own meaſurement. The author terminates his memoir by ſome curſory remarks on the rapidity with which the waters of the ocean are invading the coaſts of Medoc. "Of all the facts," ſays he, "which atteſt moſt evidently the ſtill increaſing progreſs of the ſands, and the uſurpations of the ſea, none is more recent, more frightful and more remarkable than the deſtruction of the ancient Soulac, a very conſiderable *bourg*, (market town). Many perſons, who are ſtill alive, ſaw it when entire, and the curate who officiated in the church only died in 1793.

Numberleſs experiments have been made on the combuſtion and detonation of various ſubſtances with oxymuriatic acids. Sometimes the acid itſelf, in a gaſſeous ſtate, is reſorted to; ſometimes the oxymuriat of potaſh is employed, either ſimply mixed with the combuſtible matter, and ſubjected to a ſudden and vigorous blow on an anvil, &c. or the mixture is thrown into ſulphuric acid. A much ſmaller quantity of acid, however, than is generally uſed will anſwer the purpoſe, as appears from the experiments of Cit. ROBERT. This chemiſt merely touches the mixtures with a glaſs tube dipped in ſulphuric acid, and has thus inflamed: 1, Three parts oxymuriat of potaſh, and one part ſulphur. 2. One part ſulphur, one part charcoal, and ſix parts of the ſalt. 3. Equal parts of antimony and the ſalt. 4. Equal parts of ſulphurat of antimony and the ſalt. 5. Equal parts of arſenic and the ſalt. 6. Three parts of the ſalt, and one of ſugar. 7. One part ſalt, and two parts gunpowder. 8. Paſtes made with the ſalt, alcohol, and olive-oil. 9. Moſt of the metallic ſulphurats, eſpecially cinnabar and aurum muſivum. 10. Several vegetable ſubſtances, ſuch as the volatile oils, roſin, turpentine, gums copal and elemi, camphor, cotton, ſawduſt, and ſoap. Certain animal matters alſo are thus capable of inflammation, particularly the yolk of an egg, (we preſume being previouſly boiled) wax, butter, fat, wool, and hair.

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De la Meſure du Tems, par Berthoud, 1 vol. 4to. 1l.

Etrennes Mignones pour l'An XI. 1s.

Anacreon, traduit par Gail, Grec-Latin, et François, avec Figures et Muſique, imprimé par Didot, 1 vol. 4to. 2l. 10s.

Voyage en Piémont, par Breton, avec cartes et fig. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Tableau de Londres et de ſes Environs, 2 vols. 18mo. fig. 7s.

La Courtiſanne Amoureuſe, ou Mémoires de Lucrèce, écrits par Elle-même, Roman, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Paradoxes du Capitaine Marc-Luc-Roch Barole, 4 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Lettres écrites de Lauſanne, 2 vols. 8vo. 6s.

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Hiſtoire du Galvaniſme, par Sue, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Annuaire de la Librairie, par Fleiſcher, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 12s.—This work contains—1. A Liſt of all the Bookſellers, Printers, Engravers, &c.—2. A Catalogue of all the Publications, with the Prices and Names of the Editors, &c.

Clemence, par Renaud Warin, Auteur du Cimetiere de la Madeleine, 3 vols. 12mo. boards, 7s. 6d.

Mr. Botte, Roman, par Pigault Le Brun, 4 vols. 12mo. br. 12s.

Hiſtoire de Louis XVI. précéde d'un Aperçu ſur le Gouvernement de France juſqu'à nos jours, 2 vols. 12mo. br. 7s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Overtures for ſmall Concerts, or private Muſical Parties; compoſed by J. Marſh, Eſq. 8s.

THESE overtures are written for two violins, a German flute, tenor, and violoncello, and an under-baſs to be added at pleaſure, for the piano-forte, contra-baſs, or baſſoon. Our ſedulous peruſal of them has been repaid by the pleaſure of finding many beautiful paſſages, happy turns of idea, and ingenious and ſportful mixture of the *parts*. The harmony is in general ſoundly conſtructed, and it is very rarely that even any of the moſt ſecret rules of fine compoſition are infringed. After this general deſcription, the reader will conclude, that the combined effect is excellent; and we may add, that that effect will be found not to be a little aided by the judicious relief of the ſeveral movements, which are contraſted with taſte and ſkill.

Two Sonatas; to which is added the Union, conſiſting of a Scotch, Welſh, and Iriſh Air, with a grand March for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys; compoſed, and inſcribed to Miſs Goulding, by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 5s.

This is a pleaſing and uſeful little publication. Mr. Theodore Smith, the reſpectability of whoſe talents we have frequently acknowledged, diſcovers itſelf in every page, and throws an air of taſte and beauty over the whole, highly creditable to this ingenious compoſer. The aſſemblage of the Scotch, Welſh, and Iriſh airs was a happy idea: they form a conſpicuous and highly-pleaſing contraſt, and place the national difference of ſtyle in a ſtriking point of view.

"Here in cool Grot, and moſſy Cell," a favourite Rondeau, compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, 1s.

We cannot commend Mr. Thompſon's judgment, in ſelecting for the exerciſe of his fancy, words ſo happily anticipated by the harmonious Muſe of the late Earl of Mornington. While we think of his Lordſhip's charming glee, it is impoſſible to lend a favourable ear to the melody now before us. This is not, however, abſolutely deſtitute of merit; but is deficient in that ſweetneſs of character required by the ſtyle and ſubject of the words; and the digreſſions into the *minor* of the original key is not marked by the addreſs of a real maſter.

Number I. a Maſquerade Sonata for the Piano-forte or Harp; with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German Flute; compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Mingay, by James Hook, Eſq. 4s.

This ſonata, which conſiſts of three movements, and an *introduction*, is characteriſed by much of that freedom of fancy, and taſteful embelliſhment, generally found in the productions of this ingenious compoſer. The ſecond movement, in the fifth of the original key, greatly pleaſes us by its elegant and ſentimental

timental ſtyle; and the concluding movement ſucceeds it with an effect highly advantageous to the concluſion of the piece.

Overture to the Tale of Myſtery, a new Melo-drame, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, 1s.

Of the merits of this overture we ſpoke in a former Number, when treating of the muſic in general of this novel and highly popular drama. The preſent edition of the overture is neat and correct; and this piece forms a moſt excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte.

"*Hark! the diſtant Village Peal*," *a favourite Trio, in the Comic Opera of St. David's Day; arranged as a Duet for two Performers on the Piano-forte; compoſed by T. Attwood, Eſq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has arranged this trio with great judgment. Of the muſic, as originally given, we have ſpoken in a former number, in a general critique on the above opera; we have, therefore, only to commend the care and ingenuity with which the compoſer has adjuſted its preſent form, and to expreſs our good opinion of the effect it is now calculated to produce, if properly played and ſung.

La Coquette, a favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte, compoſed by Mr. Herman, 2s.

This ſonata, which is compriſed in one movement, is written in a lively and taſteful ſtyle, and poſſeſſes ſome pleaſing and novel paſſages. For the variety of effect produced, without any change in the time, we give the author much credit, and are ſo pleaſed with *La Coquette* as to hope its ſale will encourage him to renew his efforts in this ſpecies of compoſition.

"*High diddle diddle, the Cat and the Fiddle*," *a Song, with Accompaniments*, 1s.

We notice this triſle on account of the whimſicality of the author's deſign. His ſong, the words of which wholly conſiſt of "High diddle, diddle," &c. is preſaced with remarks on "the progreſs of the polite arts in this country, eſpecially *muſic*." He then notices "thoſe ſublime inſtruments, the *tamborine*, *triangle*, and *cymbal*," and recommends, as noble and appropriate adjuncts, "the *horn-comb*," which, for the ſake of elegance, he would denominate *combo*; the *como* of the ſowgelders, unjuſtly neglected ſince the time of Hudibras. The wheelbarrow, he thinks, deſerves alſo to be brought into muſical uſe. After enumerating other implements of common utility, which might be converted into elegant inſtruments, and greatly improve the preſent orcheſtral ſyſtem. He concludes, by ſaying, that "the ſnarling critic may carp at our breaking the fetters by which the ancients were bound, but muſic with us is a different thing: we acknowledge no ſuch rules; real genius contemns ſuch ſlaviſh trammels, and ſoars aloft. It is *effect* we aim at, and *effect* we produce." Theſe and many other ludicrous ideas will pleaſe the reader of whimſical trifles, and convince him with how much humour an inſignificant ſubject may be treated.

A ſlow Movement, and the favourite Scots Air of O! Bonnie Laſſie; arranged as a Rondo, with or without the additional Keys, by T. H. Butler, 1s.

The "ſlow movement" to this production, which we ſuppoſe to be original, does great credit to Mr. Butler's taſte and imagination. It is ſmooth, flowing, and affecting, and ſweetly introduces the charming Scots' air, by which it is ſucceeded. As a rondo, this air, under Mr. Butler's excellent management, produces additional effect, and forms one of the moſt pleaſing exerciſes for the piano-forte that we have noticed for a conſiderable time.

"*Pray, Goody, pleaſe to moderate*," *an Air from Midas, with Variations; compoſed by T. T. Beniſon*, 1s.

The variations Mr. Beniſon has given to this popular air are agreeable and ingenious. They extend to the length of four pages, and exhibit a playfulneſs of fancy particularly calculated for variegating and embelliſhing a given ſubject, and for producing an effect of novelty from old and known materials.

Anthem, I am Alpha and Omega; performed in the Cathedral Church of Briſtol, at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy; compoſed by Joſeph Kemp, 6s.

This anthem, which the preface informs us has been performed before the ſtewards and members of the above charitable inſtitution, and received from them a vote of thanks at their anniverſary dinner, has afforded us much pleaſure in the peruſal. In the ſolos we find more beauty of melody, and juſtneſs of expreſſion, than we have been uſed to look for in modern eccleſiaſtical compoſition; and the choral movements are conſtructed with a reſpectable degree of ſcience and judgment. The whole is accompanied with an *organ-part*, which will prove a great accommodation to the inſtrumental practitioner of church

church muſic, and in courſe greatly extend the uſefulneſs of the publication.

The Cake Man, a comic Song, ſung by Mr. Johannot, in the Phœnix; or, Harlequin and Lallipo; compoſed by Mr. Sanderſon, 1s.

The *Cake Man* forms a pleaſing ſpecimen of Mr. Sanderſon's talents in ſtriking off a humourous trifle. The melody is light and ſimple, and conveys the ſenſe of the words with conſiderable force of effect.

"Sweet Maiden, a Kiſs;" written by Mr. Upton; compoſed by Mr. Gray, and ſung by Miſs Gray, with univerſal Applauſe, 1s.

In this ſong, ſung with *univerſal applauſe*, we find neither melody, harmony, nor rhythmus. The words, vying in *excellence* with the muſic, it could not be the *ſong* that was univerſally applauded; we are therefore obliged to be gallant, and attribute all the merit of the effect to the lady's vocal charms.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT BEATSON'S (FIFESHIRE) *for his improved Method of applying the* POWER *of* WIND *and* WATER *to* HORIZONTAL MILLS, *and to other Purpoſes.*

THIS invention principally depends on a peculiar method of conſtructing and diſpoſing thoſe ſurfaces upon which wind, water, air, or any other fluid ſhall act; by which means, and by oppoſing alternately a reſiſting and a non-reſiſting ſurface, their whole force acts in a direct manner upon the reſiſting ſide of a wheel, vane, &c. in proportion to its extent; and, when the non-reſiſting ſide is returning againſt, or oppoſed to, either of theſe powers, there is very little reſiſtance, whatever be the magnitude of the oppoſing ſurface. Again, when ſuch ſurface, conſtructed upon theſe principles, is required to act againſt any fluid, the reſiſtance will be conſiderable on the one ſide, and very ſmall on the other. When applied to horizontal windmills, the power, even with the ſame quantity of acting ſurface, may be increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure, and on this principle windmills may be conſtructed in any form.

With the aſſiſtance of ſome drawings, the patentee ſhews in what manner his principle is applicable, 1. to wind-mills; 2. to water-mills; and then, 3. to a variety of other purpoſes not immediately connected with mills of any kind, ſuch as to the piſtons of pumps on a large ſcale, which may be worked either by hand, by the horizontal-mill, or by any other power. It may be applied to accelerate the motion of ſhips; to ventilators to drive off the foul air at one part of a building, and to admit the freſh air at another; to prevent the back-draught in flues or vents of all ſorts, and by that means keep the ſmoke of neighbouring vents or chimneys from deſcending; to ſluices that are required to keep water out or in on either ſide; to the bottoms of buckets or barrels to draw water with, which, if conſtructed on this principle, would not require to be overturned before they can be filled; and, laſtly, this principle may be applied to any purpoſe where power is required by the alternate action and re-action of reſiſting and non-reſiſting ſurfaces in fluids of any denomination, or to produce effects by the alternate action and re-action of ſuch fluids againſt ſurfaces of that deſcription.

MR. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS PERKINS (LEICESTER-SQUARE) *for the* ART *of* RELIEVING *and* CURING *a Variety of* ACHES, PAINS, *and* DISEASES *in the* ANIMAL BODY, *by drawing over the Parts affected, or thoſe contiguous thereto, in certain Directions, various pointed* METALS, *and* COMPOUNDS *of* METALS, *which, from the Affinity they have with the offending Matter, or from ſome other Cauſe, extract or draw out the ſame, and thus cure the Patient.*

This invention or diſcovery, ſays Mr. Perkins, conſiſts in applying the influence of metals as a remedy in many diſeaſes of the human body. The metallic ſubſtances, which I employ for this purpoſe, are thoſe which produce that action on the nerves and muſcles of animals, known by the term Galvaniſm*. Among theſe metals, none ſeem more efficacious than the combinations of copper, zinc, and a ſmall proportion of gold—a preciſe quantity of each not neceſſary: alſo iron, united to a very ſmall proportion of ſilver and platina. Theſe are conſtructed with points, and of ſuch dimenſions as convenience ſhall dic-

* See p. 63 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine, and various other parts of the preceding volumes.

tate.

tate. They may either be formed with one point, or pointed at each end, or with two or more points. The inſtrument is then to be applied to thoſe parts of the body which are affected with diſeaſes, to draw them off on the ſkin to a conſiderable diſtance from the ſeat of the complaint towards the extremities. The diſeaſes moſt readily cured by this metallic influence are rheumatiſm, gout, pleuriſy, inflammation, &c. The part affected and the metal muſt be free from greaſe, before the operation commences—relief, in trifling caſes, may be expected in fifteen or twenty minutes; but, in obſtinate and long ſtanding diſeaſes, the operation muſt be repeated for ſeveral weeks, at the rate of two or three times a day.

Obſervation.—Whatever merit may belong to Mr. Perkins, as being the firſt perſon who applied the combinations of theſe metals to the cure of diſeaſes, yet, as he has no claim to the original diſcovery of the Galvanic ſyſtem, which had been known four or five years before his patent was enrolled, the public will naturally aſk, why he ſhould charge five guineas for a pair of tractors, the intrinſic value of which cannot probably be much more than a ſhilling.

If their influence be ſo extenſive as Mr. Perkins would lead us to imagine, we regret the price is not more moderate, which would be beneficial to the public, and, at the ſame time, prevent thoſe piracies, againſt which, in this particular caſe, we doubt whether he would have any legal redreſs.

MR. MATTHEW MURRAY'S (LEEDS) *for new combined* STEAM-ENGINES *for producing a* CIRCULAR POWER, *and for certain* MACHINERY *belonging to it, applicable to the* DRAWING *of* COALS, ORES, *and all other* MINERALS, *from* MINES, *and for* SPINNING COTTON, FLAX, TOW, *and* WOOL, *or for any* PURPOSE *requiring* CIRCULAR POWER.

The merits of this invention cannot be explained, without referring to the figures annexed to the ſpecification; but, it may be obſerved, that the ſeveral parts of the engines do ſo combine and unite, as to form a perfect machine, without requiring any fixture of wood, or any other kind of framing than the ground it ſtands upon, and it is transferable, without being taken to pieces, the motion of the fly-wheel ſhaft giving circular power to any proceſs or manufactory requiring circular motion, or for irrigating land, or for various purpoſes of agriculture.

PATENT FOR FIRE-PLACES.

A patent has been taken out by CHARLES and RAPHAELLE PEALE, in America, for improvements in the common fire-place*. Theſe fire-places are made in the form and manner recommended by Count Rumford, with the addition of a ſliding-mantle, and valve or damper. The valve is made of ſheet-iron, and placed about ten or twelve inches above the opening of the fire-place, in the throat of the chimney, and fitted to ſhut cloſe on the top of the brick-work, which ſhould be left flat. The ſliding-mantle is made alſo of ſheet-iron, and ſo contrived as, by means of pulleys and weights, to move freely behind the pilaſters or frame, compoſing the frontiſpiece of the chimney.

The advantages of this fire-place are, 1. that the fire may be kindled quickly; and, after it burns freely, the valve or damper being lowered, leaving only an opening ſufficient to carry off the ſmoke, conſequently but little heat can eſcape in the throat of the chimney. 2. If the chimney is ſubject to ſmoke, the ſliding-mantle may be lowered to increaſe the draught. 3. The danger from fire is prevented; for, whatever fire is left in the place at night, with the valve cloſe ſhut, and the ſliding-mantle lowered to the hearth, will be ſmothered. A chimney on fire may, by the ſame means, be inſtantly extinguiſhed†.

PATENT FOR CARRIAGES.

In Paris a patent has been obtained by M. TARIN, for an invention of machinery to be attached to carriages of every deſcription to prevent them from breaking down. The advantages propoſed by this invention are, 1. That it preſerves in equilibrio, without the ſlighteſt ſhock, and ſtops in its courſe, however rapid, any carriage to which it is adapted, either if the axle-tree ſuddenly break, or if the nuts of the wheels ſhould come off. 2. That it enables any carriage to continue its route to the place of its deſtination, even with a broken axle, or if the nuts be loſt. 3. That it produces no additional weight, and is not even apparent.

* See American Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. v. 1802.

† In a future number, we ſhall give an account of two new patents taken out in London for improvements in ſtoves.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.

ALLEN, J. Bartlet's Buildings, Holborn. (Holloway, Chancery lane
——, Francis, Pall Mall, milliner. (Dunn and Teasdale, Threadneedle ſtreet
Aſhton, W. Kingſton, Hull, brandy merchant. (Partner with W. Sellers) (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet
Berger, T. Cockſpur ſtreet, hatter. (Wells, Wood ſtreet, Spitalfields
Burnett, S. Petersfield, and Godalming, victualler. (Allen, Clifford's Inn
Boorman, J. Headcorn, timber merchant. (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn
Buck, M. Clapham, Yorkſhire, dealer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn
Bruce, S. Oldham, dealer. (Willis, Warnford court
Bright, T. Inner Temple lane, ſtationer and bookbinder. (Bousfield, Bouvrie ſtreet
Barnard, J. jun. Bedford, corn factor. (Debary and Cope, Temple
Boyes, J. Wellcloſe ſquare, wine merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch ſtreet
Clency, W. Waterford, Ireland, merchant. (Addis, Gray's Inn
Collyer, W. Pulloxhill, horſe dealer. (Clennel, Staple Inn
Cole, C. late of Odiham, dealer in corn, but now of Drury lane, victualler. (Thomas, Bearbinder lane.
Corbet, J. Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman. Firm, John Corbet and Co. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn
Danks, T. Oldbury, Salop, innholder. (Johnſon, Inner Temple
Delwale, I. Savage Gardens, and City Road, tobacco broker. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Dorvell, Mary, and W. Wells, ſhopkeepers. (Hecles, Pancras lane, Buckleſbury
Dunner, J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings
Duhamel, L. Liverpool, merchant and umbrella manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings
Donniſon, T. Preſcott ſtreet, merchant (Luckett, Baſinghall ſtreet
Davies, R. Shrewſbury, porter merchant and innholder.—(Griffiths, Lincoln's Inn
Eyres, S. Mancheſter, corn dealer. (Shephard and Addington, Gray's Inn
Emerſon, J. Bilton, braſs and ſpelter maker. (James New Inn
Fawcett, T. Old Change, merchant. (Pering, Laurence Pountney Hill
Fearon, J. Peter, Upper Grafton ſtreet, late Commander of the Belvidere Eaſt Indiaman. (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet
Garwood J. Royſton, victualler. (Higden and Sym, currier's Hall
Gibbs, W. Box, Wilts, miller. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet
Gabbitas M. Togbill, farmer. (Bohon, Beccles
Girling, A. Hackney Road, ſhoemaker. (Ruſſen, Alderſgate ſtreet
Green, E. Charles ſtreet, Soho, mercer. (Turner, Featherſtone Buildings
Hindley R. Salford, wine merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Hull, W. Upper Boddington, and L. Hull, Banbury, cow dealers. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red lion ſquare
Hopwood, J. Worceſter, glove ſeller. (Willis, Worceſter
Hughes, M. Mourning lane, Hackney, milkman. (Tibbert, Devon ſtreet, Queen ſquare
Horrocks, T. Rippondale, bleacher, &c. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Holbrow, D. T. and J. Haynes, and R. Henderſon, Old Landmill, manufacturers of chymical preparations. (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn
Hook, J. Bermondſey, leather dreſſer. (Carter, Staple's Inn
Jones, J. Penmaſon drover. (Wycke, Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare
Jackſon, F. Baſinghall ſtreet, factor. (Revers, Baſing lane
Jeffery, J. Briſtol, cutler. (Pearſons, Pump court, Temple
Jackſon, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Richardſon, New Inn
Joyce, W. and W. Bachelor, Briſtol ſilverſmiths. (Birg Hatton Garden
Janſon, John, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. (Shews, Tuder ſtreet
Le Souef, P. Great Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant. (Jackſon, Walbrook
Miller, G. Bodmin, vintner. (Shephard and Addington, Gray's Inn
Midkiff, J. Liverpool, merchant. Wiatt and Forreſt, Liverpool
May, Stubblehill Noorwood, Great St. Helens, merchant. (Gregſon, Angel court
Michell, W. Walcott, clothier. (Blakes, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet
Preſgrave, E. Spalding, merchant. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Prickett, T. Warwick court, Holborn, ſcrivener. (Carter, Staple's Inn
Porter, R. C. Kingſton, Hull, ironmonger. (Gale, Hull
Pennington, L. Warrington, corn dealer. (Leather, Warrington
Paſſman, J. machine maker. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton Garden
Parkes, J. Birmingham, plater. (Willington and Small, Temple
Quayle, M. Liverpool, merchant. (Norris, Liverpool
Rogers, W. Depley Mill, miller and malſter. (Raggett, Odiham
Richardſon, T. and T. Worthington, Mancheſter, merchants. (Milne and Parry, Temple
——, John, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn
Short, J. Alfred place, cordwainer. (Shepard, Dean ſtreet, Canterbury ſquare
Sadler, E. Weſtbroomwich, grocer. (Wortham and Stevenſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Simpſon, E. G. Roll's Buildings, taylor. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Smith, W. Monkwearmouth, ſhip builder. (Atcheſon, Ely place
Spence, T. Blackburn, ſhopkeeper. (Dewhurſt, Blackburn
——, W. Upper Catton, corn factor. (Robinſon, Eſſex ſtreet
Staples, L. Wapping, Stafford hire, warehouſeman. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's Inn
Teaſdale, J. jun. Bolton, merchant. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Toy, E. Plymouth dock, draper. (Phipps, at Mr. Mangnall's, Warwick ſquare
Taylor, J. and H. Cowley, Gainſborough, merchants.—(M'Dougall and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn
Thomas, J. Cheſter, malſter. (Bozley, Cheſter
Tompſon, W. jun. Wolverhampton, grocer. (Johnſon, Temple
Wrightſon, D. Little Aine, Flax dreſſer. (Egerton, Gray's Inn
Warren, J. Sandy's ſtreet, weaver. Webſters, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide
Wood, W. Liverpool, flour dealer. (Freckleton, Liverpool
Wright, T. Leeds, merchant. (Surviving partner of M Cawood). (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Wickens, L. St. Clement's Church Yard, haberdaſher. (Davis, Hatten Garden
Wagner, J. late of Wallington, now of Lower Tooting, calico printer. (Langham, Bartlet's Buildings
Williams, J. G. late of Wincheſter ſtreet, now of Martha ſtreet, London Road, merchant. (Forbes, Ely place
Wright, J. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Hurſt, Furnival's Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Apſhade, S. Bloſſom ſtreet, Spitalfields, cooper, Feb. 15
Atkinſon, J. Cockermouth, tanner. March 8
Allen, J. Britiſh architect, and builder, March 15
Bullen, W. Plymouth dock, linen draper, Feb. 8
Beauchamp, R. and E. Lloyd, Kirby ſtreet, lacemen, Feb. 15
Bevington, S. Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, March 5. Final
Bonnell, J. Newcaſtle, hatter, Feb. 23
Baſhagen, M. and J. Berman, Watling ſtreet, merchants, Feb. 26
Benſley, C. and John Dale, Norwich, warehouſemen, March 14
Barrell, C. late of New York, now of James ſtreet, Bedford row, merchant, March 12
Barber J. Gerrard ſtreet, woolen draper, March 12
Croſby, J. Oxford ſtreet, mercer, Feb. 22
Cother, B. Woollen under Edge, clothier, &c. March 16
Clarke, C. Shrewſbury, woolen draper, March 1
Croydon, E. Stourbridge, baker, &c. Feb. 28.
Crowe, E. E. Tinſon Lodge, banker, March 1
Colby E. Brighthelmſtone, ſhopkeeper March 2
Clarke, R. and G. Grub ſtreet, horſe dealers, March 12
Crickton, P. Woolwich, victualler, March 8
Crippen, J. Tower ſtreet, ſtationer. March 10
Cawthorn, G. Strand, bookſeller, March 1
Dearlove, J. Mannerrow Wolworth, and Lambeth, corn dealer, Feb. 15
Duff, J. Finsbury ſquare, merchant, April 26
Donnelly, P. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, March 2
Dyſon, D. Tottenham, grazier, Feb. 23
Drinkwater, P. Mancheſter, and T. Dakeyne, Darleydale, corn factors, Feb. 24. Joint and ſeparate Eſtates of Drinkwater.
Duncleft, J. Leiceſter, grocer, Feb. 26
Dickſon, R. Cullum ſtreet, merchant, March 10
Da Coſter, J. M. Manſell ſtreet, merchant, March 10
Eyre, B. H. Athenſon, and W. Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, March 5
Every, S. Liverpool, ſhip chandler, March 4
Etherington, D. York, merchant and taylor, March 11
Elderton, S. and J. Peper, Godalming, linen drapers, April 2
Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colour man, March 22
Foggan, R. Salford, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 26
Forbes, J. and R. Tomkins, Lad lane, warehouſemen, April 23
Fitze, J. Weſton ſtreet, Southwark, cooper, March 2
Fletcher J. late of Clapham, partner with J. Fletcher, of Liſbon, merchant, March 10
Gibbon, R. jun. Kingſton, Hull, grocer, March 2. Final,
Grant, J. Laurence Pountney lane, merchant, Feb 19
Gevers, W. Mount Row, Pentonville, ſtable keeper, Feb. 28
Goldſmith, R. New Bond ſtreet, embroiderer, March 1
Green, J. Hunſlet, Leeds, maltſter, Feb 24
Godwin, T. and J. Mallam, Fleet ſtreet, merchants, March 1

Gardner, F. Great St. Helen's underwriter, Feb 19
Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger, Feb. 18
Hird, W. jun. late chief mate of the Earl of Wycomb Indiaman. March 2
Harnill, H. Cateaton ſtreet, linen draper, March 22
Harriſon, T. jun. Sandford hall, timber merchant, Feb. 25
Horten, J. Gockill Shadwell, dealer, Feb. 26
Harper, R. Walters Sutton, Kildwick, Feb. 28
Whitnel, Henry, Reading, coach maſter, Feb. 26
Jackſon, R. and J. Hankin, Oxford ſtreet, rectifiers, &c. Feb. 26
Johnſon, N. Enfield, ſhop keeper, Feb. 28
Jaffs, V. Strand, haberdaſher, March 1
Johnſon, T. Norton Falgate, chymiſt, &c. April 25
Jamiſon, G. Porſea, watch maker, March 5
Johnſon, T. Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman, (firm, Smith, Johnſon, and Co.) March 1
Keighly, J. I. F. Ferguſon, and W. Armſtrong, London, merchants, Feb. 15
Lupton, J. Middleham, dealer, Feb. 15
Lane, B. Baker ſtreet, agent, April 29
Leſcelles, R. South Audley ſtreet, taylor, March 19
Lambert, T. Weſt Grinſted, ſhop keeper, March 8
Lindroth, P. Kingſton, merchant, March 9
Markland, Thos. Bolton le Moors, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 16
Moſely, J. and J. Roſe, Birmingham, factors, Feb. 15
Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchant, Feb. 8
Moore, D. Middlewich, linen draper, March 2
Miniſic, C. Exeter, tallow chandler, Feb. 23
Maitland, D. New Bridge ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 8
Martin, Alex. and Thos. Panton ſtreet, cabinet makers, March 15
Neſbitt, J. E. Stewart, and J. Neſbit, Jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, Feb. 22, and joint eſtates, Feb. 23
Nobes, J. and N. Southſea Common, green grocers, Feb. 21
Niblock, J. and E. Burgeſs, Briſtol, linen drapers, March 12
O'Ryan, T. and J. Mandville, Briſtol, merchants, Feb. 23
Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad ſtreet Buildings, merchants, Feb. 12
Parſlee, J. Holt, bookſeller, Feb. 18
Porter John, alias Thomas, Deal, grocer, Feb. 26
Quenby, J. Wincheſter, mercer, &c. Feb. 16
Ring, H. Tunbridge, carpenter, April 28
Rudderforth, T. St. Paul's Church Yard, ſtay maker, April 25
Richardſon, C. Horncaſtle, maltſter, March 11
Ralfe, T. and J. Gauntlet, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchants, March 8
Richardſon, F. Horncaſtle, linen draper, March 22
Smith, W. and J. Atkinſon, jun. merchants, April 26, joint eſtates, ſeparate eſtate of Smith, April 27, and ſeparate eſtate of Atkinſon, April 29
Slater, R. Aſhhurſt Lodge, cyder merchant, March 2
Swainſon, R. and J. Gardner, Liverpool, grocer, Feb. 24
Scott, A. Workington, mercer, Feb. 22
Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate ſtreet, woolen drapers, March 1
Stenſon, S. Kenſington, cheeſe monger, March 1
Scott, J. and G. South ſtreet, Finſbury ſquare, merchants, March 19
Stainbank, C. Old Bond ſtreet, print ſeller, March 5
Sellman, W. Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Covent Garden, ironmonger, March 8
Smith, G. Lovel's court, and Pudding lane, wine merchant, March 19
Smalley, W. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, March 7
Smith, G. and J. Curre, Chepſtow, bankers, April 15
Stocken, O. F. jun. Parſon's green, coal merchant, March 19
Stephens, R. Manchester, dealer in wefts, &c. March 15
Tremlett, W. Totnes, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 14
Timmings, J. Stewart ſtreet, Spitalfields, March 12
Taylor, W. Eltham, dealer, Feb. 23
Turnbull, J. J. Forbes, R. Allen Crawford, and D. Shene, Broad ſtreet, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Turnbull, Feb. 26, and of Forbes, March 12
Towle, T. and J. Jackſon, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſemen, &c. Feb. 26
Taylor, J. Manchester, March 2
Turton, B. Coleman ſtreet, druggiſt, April 25
Twiſs, R. Upper Titchfield ſtreet, paper manufacturer, March 12
Tuck, W. Iſlington, cow keeper, March 8
Wood, J. and J. Wednesbury, gun lock makers, Feb. 25
Williams, G. Saffron hill, ſhoemaker, Feb. 15
Whiteſide, R. M. Cheſhunt ſtreet, Herts, grocer, March 1
Wright, G. Worceſter, dealer, Feb 21
Wallace, J. Upper Mary-le-bone ſtreet, carpenter, &c. Feb. 25
Wait, W. jun. Briſtol, merchant, Feb. 28
Wilcocks R. Red lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, March 5
Wolſtenhome, Dean, jun. Waltham croſs, inn holder, March 12
Weller, W. Waterly, Deptford, miller, March 12
Yare, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, Feb. 26
Zurhorſt, H. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchant, ſome time in buſineſs with J. and E. Reilley, and J. Morris, final of Zurhorſt and Morris, March 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

CATARRHUS	57
Rheumatiſmus	23
Hæmoptyſis	5
Dyſenteria	9
Typhus	4
Aſcites et Anaſarca	13
Angina	7
Cynanche Trachealis	11
Amenorrhœa	29
Menorrhagia	9
Leucorrhœa	6
Morbi Cutanei	21
Morbi Infantiles	33
Dyſpepſia	33
Scarlatina	14
Paralyſis	8
Hyſteria	10
Epilepſia	6*

When medical reports are publiſhed from month to month, for the length of nearly four years, in almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſſion, it cannot be expected that any important novelty, in matter of fact, ſhould continue for ſo long a time, to appear in this department of the Magazine.

The regular revolution of the ſeaſons produces a regular revolution of diſeaſes.

The circumſtance moſt worthy of notice and ſerious obſervation, is the abridgement, alleviation, and almoſt abolition, for ſome time paſt, of what is uſually denominated *Typhoid Fever*. This,

* In the laſt Number of this Periodical Publication, it was noticed, with an apparent ſmile, that, in its catalogue of diſeaſes, there was a ſtrange confuſion of Latin and Angliciſed appellations.

The ingenious ſneerer ought to have conſidered that, in a medical article, which has profeſſedly been intended for popular and indiſcriminate peruſal, many things it is neceſſary to mention, which, at the ſame time, cannot, with due delicacy and decorum, be expreſſed publicly in *plain Engliſh*.

There are facts and opinions with regard to the human conſtitution, which, although they ought to be underſtood, explained, and forcibly impreſſed, ought likewiſe, in proper reverence to cuſtom and natural feeling, "to be veiled under the obſcurity of a learned language."

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in an earlier ſtage of the Reporter's public practice, was conſtantly obtruding upon his view, and awakening his ſolicitude and attention.

To what ſuch an alteration of circumſtances may be owing, cannot exactly be aſcertained; but it is not impoſſible that it may, in part, originate from the recent ſtate of the atmoſphere in London.

Two very extraordinary and melancholy inſtances of abſolute ſtarvation have occurred during the laſt month: the impoveriſhed and emaciated victims ſeemed to be nearly inſenſible.

It is a favourable and unalterable decree of nature, that extreme wretchedneſs muſt, in no long time, terminate in death, derangement, or torpidity.

Senſation cannot be wounded, for any conſiderable period, without being altogether deſtroyed. It is a law which kindly limits the poſſible degree in the extenſion of human calamity. J. REID.

35, *Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare,*
Feb. 22. 1803.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In February, 1803.

THE principal domeſtic occurrence of this month has been the trial and execution of COL. EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD and others, againſt whom a bill of indictment for High Treaſon was found by the Grand Jury, under a Special Commiſſion, at the Seſſions Houſe in the Borough, on the 20th of February, as ſtated in the Monthly Magazine for laſt month.

On Saturday, the 5th of February, the Commiſſioners, Lord Chief Juſtice Ellenborough, Judges Thomſon, Le Blanc, Chambre, &c. went in proceſſion, attended by the Sheriff of Surry, his officers, &c. to the Court Houſe, where the priſoners, Edward Marcus Deſpard, William Lander, Samuel Smith, John Macnamara, John Wood, Thomas Newman, James Sedgwick Wratten, John Francis, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Broughton, and Daniel Tyndal, were put to the bar; and the indictment having been read over by Mr. Knapp, Clerk of the Arraigns, they were ſeverally arraigned and pleaded—NOT GUILTY. Colonel Deſpard, upon being aſked the uſual queſtion—"How will you be tried?"—ſaid, he thought that matter had been already ſettled. Being, however, acquainted by his Solicitor of the form, he replied "By God and my Country." He then addreſſed the Court, ſaying, he hoped they would not impute the miſtake he had made to any diſreſpect. Unaccuſtomed to attend Courts of Criminal Juſtice, and unacquainted with their forms of procedure, he thought it extraordinary that he ſhould have been aſked how he would be tried, which he underſtood was ſettled by the proſecutor. Lord Ellenborough aſſured him that the Court would put no unfavourable conſtruction on his anſwer.

On Monday the 7th, the trial of Colonel Deſpard took place, when there appeared as Counſel for the Crown his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Meſſrs. Garrow, Plumer, Silveſter, Wood, and Abbot; and for the Priſoner Mr. Serjeant Beſt and Mr. Gurney.

The Jury being choſen, Mr. Abbot opened the pleadings, with a ſtatement of the charges in the indictment. It conſiſted of three counts, each containing eight overt acts committed—1. With the intention to compaſs and imagine the death of the King.—2. To reſtrain and impriſon his perſon.—And 3. To dethrone him from the ſtile and title of the Imperial Crown of this realm.

The Attorney General then roſe and addreſſed the Jury at great length and with much eloquence on the ſubject of the preſent proſecution. After ſome introductory remarks on the importance of this caſe, both to the priſoner and the public, he obſerved that the crime, if proved, called down the higheſt puniſhment of the law; while on the other hand its malignity, inſtead of making the charge operate to the diſadvantage of the priſoner, or raiſing any prejudice againſt him, ought rather to raiſe a preſumption in his favour, and confirm that grand principle of the Engliſh law, that every man is to be held innocent until proved guilty. Treaſon (ſaid he) is a crime at which every feeling mind revolts, and which, above all others, rouſes our indignation and abhorrence, on which account, and alſo to prevent any idea of the weight of Government being exerted oppreſſively againſt the ſubject, many cautions and guards had been placed round the trial of this crime; the accuſed was entitled to various privileges which were enjoyed in no other caſe of capital crimes. In the preſent caſe there were three counts in the indictment, charging the acts to have been done with three ſeveral intentions; firſt, in order to compaſs and imagine the death of the King; that count was laid on the old ſtatute of Edward III. The ſecond and third counts were framed on acts recently paſſed, by which the intention (manifeſted by an overt act) to lay any reſtraint on the King's perſon, or depoſe him from his royal authority, is made a ſubſtantive act of Treaſon. Theſe laſt acts were, in fact, explanatory of the former law, and wiſely made to prevent any miſconſtruction or difficulty on theſe points. Of the overt acts in the indictment, four charge the ſeduction of his Majeſty's troops, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating, impriſoning, and dethroning the King, and the remainder charge actual plans for the accompliſhment of theſe purpoſes.

Mr. Attorney General then proceeded to ſtate the facts, namely, that in the month of March laſt, a conſpiracy was formed to overturn the Government, and an aſſociation eſtabliſhed, of which two men, Francis and Wood, were very active members. They frequently attempted to ſeduce ſoldiers, and adminiſtered unlawful oaths to ſeveral, particularly two who would appear as witneſſes, Windſor and Blades. That Windſor having become diſſatisfied, gave notice of a conſpiracy to a Mr. Bonus, and ſhewed him the copy of the oath, and this gentleman, who is an army agent, and belongs to the Tranſport Office, adviſed Windſor to continue a member of the aſſociation, that he might learn what perſons of conſequence were engaged in it. This aſſociation had meetings at different public houſes, to which ſoldiers were invited, and every incitement held out to induce them to join in the moſt atrocious acts. The great blow was to be ſtruck on the 16th of November, when it was underſtood the King was to meet Parliament. He was to be attacked, ſtopped, and deſtroyed as he went to the Houſe of Lords. This plan was concerted at a meeting held at the Flying Horſe, Newington, where the priſoner at the bar attended, and when ſome objection was made as to the difficulties, on account of the guards, the priſoner exclaimed, "if no one elſe will do it, I myſelf will; I have well weighed the matter, and my heart is callous." It would alſo appear, from the evidence, that the priſoner repeatedly attempted to ſeduce William Francis, and three times ſeverally preſſed him to take the unlawful oath. And that various other meetings were held, and treaſonable conſultations took place. Government, aware of their proceedings, at length had about thirty perſons, of the loweſt deſcription, arreſted while holding one of their meetings at the Oakley Arms, in Lambeth, and with theſe the priſoner at the bar. On ſome of the priſoners, and on the floor, were found copies of the oath—none of them indeed were found on Colonel Deſpard; but his then aſſociating with and mixing with a ſet of men meditating a deſperate treaſon to be executed the following week, was a convincing proof that he was a traitor, and party to the conſpiracy.

The firſt witneſs proved the arreſt of the perſons at the Oakley Arms on the 16th of November, and that there were found in the room three printed papers, one on the floor, and the others on the perſons of ſome of the individuals. Theſe papers were as follow:—

"CONSTITUTION—The independence of Great Britain and Ireland—an equalization of civil, political, and religious rights—an ample proviſion for the heroes who ſhall fall in the conteſt—a liberal reward for diſtinguiſhed merit. Theſe are the objects for which we contend; and to obtain theſe objects, we ſwear to be united, in the awful preſence of God!"

FORM OF THE OATH.

"I A. B. do voluntarily declare, that I will endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to obtain the objects of this union, namely, to recover thoſe rights which the Supreme Being, in his infinite bounty, has given to all men: that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor puniſhments, ſhall ever induce me to give any information, directly or indirectly, concerning the buſineſs, or of any member of this or any ſimilar Society. So help me God!"

Thomas Windſor ſwore to his having received printed papers from John Francis, which he ſhewed to Mr. Bonus (an Army Agent) who gave him his advice what to do, and he afterwards took the oath—he declared that the ſociety was divided into different companies or diviſions, and eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of overturning the preſent Government. He firſt ſaw Colonel Deſpard at the Flying Horſe at Newington, whither he was conducted by Broughton, and when the converſation took place as to the attack on the King, Colonel Deſpard ſaid it muſt be made on the day when his Majeſty was going to the Parliament Houſe; that he himſelf would make the attack, if he could get no aſſiſtance on the Middleſex ſide of the water; that he had weighed the matter well, and his heart was callous. Wood, one of the priſoners, ſaid, that when the King was going to the Houſe he would poſt himſelf as centry over the great gun in the Park, and would load it, and fire it at his Majeſty's coach as he paſſed through the Park.

Mr. Bonus confirmed Windſor's teſtimony of his ſhewing him the papers, and his advice to him on the ſubject.

Thomas Blades, a ſoldier, ſwore to his having been preſent at a meeting at the Oakley Arms, where Colonel Deſpard was, and when there was a good deal of talk reſpecting the attack on the King. He acknowledged, on his croſs-examination, his having been thrice tried for deſertion, and his having been charged with ſtealing leather from his maſter.

William Francis, a ſoldier, ſwore that he was applied to by Colonel Deſpard in the month of September laſt, on Tower Hill, and alſo by John Wood and his brother, John Francis, to take an oath. Colonel Deſpard, after aſking his principles about the attack on the Tower, which was to have taken place that day, ſaid it was poſtponed, as he expected money and news from France; that there was a great aſſemblage of people near the Tower, who diſperſed by the orders of Colonel Deſpard; that Colonel Deſpard afterwards preſſed him twice to take the oath, which he refuſed, at a meeting at the Coach and Horſes. At this meeting the ſoldiers drew their bayonets, and ſaid they were ready to die in the cauſe. On his croſs-examination he acknowledged a connection with one Caſtles, charged with ſtealing Watches.

John Emblin, watchmaker, gave evidence ſomewhat ſimilar to that of Windſor, reſpecting the meeting at the Flying Horſe, and the expreſſions made uſe of by Colonel Deſpard, and alſo of the converſation at the Oakley Arms, about loading the gun in the Park, and firing at the King.

The evidence for the proſecution being cloſed, Mr. Serjeant Beſt addreſſed the Jury in a ſpeech replete with the moſt ingenious argument, and delivered with the moſt perſuaſive energy. He preſſed on the Jury the caution neceſſary to be obſerved in weighing a caſe of this kind, not only as being the higheſt crime known in our law

law, but a crime in which the very Jury, as a part of the public, are themſelves proſecutors; it is a crime againſt ſociety, in which every member of that ſociety muſt feel himſelf intereſted; and thoſe who wiſely framed the laws of treaſon, and allowed to the accuſed the privileges which theſe laws allow, have ſhewn themſelves ſenſible of this truth. If the facts charged in the indictment were true, they certainly amounted to High Treaſon; the only queſtion for the conſideration of the Jury was, whether they were made out by clear and ſatisfactory evidence, and whether the evidence brought forward was the beſt the nature of the thing would admit of. Treaſon cannot be made out by words, it muſt be by acts, deeds, or writings; this is the ancient principle of the law, and is particularly recogniſed by the 36 Geo. III. on which the indictment is framed. Parol teſtimony of the accuſed's declarations may certainly be received, but he cannot be convicted without concurrent proof by writings or deeds. In the preſent inſtance it is allowed that Colonel Deſpard was preſent at ſeveral meetings, but there is no legitimate proof that theſe meetings were held for treaſonable purpoſes, ſtill leſs that he was aware they were ſo. If he even did know the purpoſes of the meeting to be treaſonable, he did no act for which he could be convicted of Treaſon. What were the acts to be done by this conſpiracy, according to the witneſſes—to take the Tower of London, without a ſingle inſtrument of any kind in preparation; to deſtroy the King, attended by his guards, and in the midſt of his ſubjects, for which purpoſe a private ſoldier was to place himſelf centinel over a gun in St. James's Park, load that gun, and fire it at his Majeſty as he was going to the Parliament Houſe. Are ſuch ridiculous and mad ideas as theſe to be believed, ſo as to criminate the priſoner, on the evidence of the witneſſes who have been examined—on the evidence of accomplices? Certainly it is allowed to examine accomplices, and their teſtimony is entitled to credit where it explains a tranſaction which has been proved by other legal witneſſes, but it ought not to be received till the crime has been made out by others. The only witneſſes in this caſe, whoſe evidence affected the priſoner, were Windſor, Blades, Francis, and Emblin. Theſe men conſpired to charge Colonel Deſpard with a crime which belonged to themſelves, and ſuch teſtimony ſurely ought to have no weight without a ſingle fact being otherwiſe proved, except that of his being merely preſent at the Oakley Arms on the 16th of November. The Lord Chief Juſtice had properly obſerved, that the more incredible a ſtory was the ſtronger evidence it required. In this caſe were fourteen or fifteen men met in a common tap room, without a gun or a pike, or any other inſtrument but tobacco pipes, and whoſe exchequer amounted to 15s. 8d. Men of the loweſt order of ſociety, without mind or intelligence, to ſeize the King, the Bank, the Tower, the Members of both Houſes of Parliament? Is it poſſible to believe, that Colonel Deſpard was mad enough to ſay, *I with my ſingle hand will do it?* Who was the principal witneſs? Windſor, who it had been ſaid ſtated what he knew, from contrition. Was it contrition, after he had delivered the form of the oath to Mr. Bonus, that made him ſtill frequent the meetings, and ſeduce others into his diabolical plans. It was the action of the evil ſpirit, when God permits to ſeduce mankind, afterwards to betray them. That he and his fellow witneſſes had hatched a plot might be true, but the Jury would not eaſily believe that a man, ſuch as Colonel Deſpard, a man of mind and diſcrimination, a man who, as a ſoldier, as a commander, had been placed in ſituations requiring the niceſt calculations, and moſt mature judgment, ſhould enter into ſuch ſchemes, or ruſh into ſo wild a conſpiracy. The Jury would hear the ſervices he performed in company with a man whoſe name adds luſtre to his country—Lord Nelſon—ſervices which entitled him not to the chains he now wears, but to the thanks of his King and country, and of the legiſlature of the colony preſerved by his valour. Mr. Beſt then went into a detail of the evidence for the proſecution, pointing out its glaring improbability, its contradictions, and particularly the ſituation and characters of the witneſſes, as ſtated by themſelves. He ſaid he had an idea of contradicting their teſtimony by witneſſes; he ſhould, however, wave that, leaving to the Jury to judge of their evidence from itſelf. But he ſhould call witneſſes to the character of Colonel Deſpard, and after hearing the teſtimonials that would be given of his character, he truſted the Jury would as eaſily believe the ſtream would flow back to its ſource, as he would commit the crime of which he ſtood accuſed.

The firſt witneſs called for the priſoner was

Lord Nelson.—He ſaid he became acquainted with the priſoner in the year 1779. He was then a Lieutenant in the Liverpool Blues, and his Lordſhip then commanded a man of war—they were on the Spaniſh main together—they ſerved together—they were both together in the enemies trenches—they ſlept in the ſame tent, and he had an opportunity of knowing all his ſentiments. He was a loyal man and a brave officer. If he had been aſked his opinion of Colonel Deſpard, he would have ſaid—"If he is ſtill alive, he is an ornament to the Britiſh army." On croſs-examination, his Lordſhip ſaid, he had not ſeen him ſince the year 1780.

Sir Alured Clarke ſaid, he had known Colonel Deſpard for thirty years; he knew that he was much beloved by his brother officers, and the whole corps to which he belonged. While he was in the government of Jamaica, Colonel Deſpard was employed on the Spaniſh main. He always conſidered him as a loyal ſubject, and a zealous officer. On croſs examination, he ſaid it was thirteen years ſince he had ſeen him. He never heard that he kept company with the common ſoldiers.

Sir Evan Nepean ſaid, he had not known Colonel Deſpard ſince ſuſpicion firſt fell upon him: he knew him officially upon

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his return from Jamaica. He brought home with him ſuch teſtimonies that it was impoſſible to doubt his character.

Mr. Gurney then addreſſed the jury for the priſoner, and Mr. Solicitor-general for the crown.

Lord Chief Juſtice Ellenborough then delivered a charge to the jury. He ſtated the nature of the crime charged in the indictment. He obſerved, on the remark of Mr. Serjeant Beſt, that words alone did not conſtitute treaſon, that certainly this was true, if the words were uſeleſs and inapplicable to any purpoſe that indicated a particular deſign; but words uttered with a deſign to perſuade or incite others to commit treaſon were undoubtedly in themſelves overt acts of treaſon. Another point that had been ſtrongly urged was, that the jury ought not to attend to the evidence of accomplices; that an accomplice could be a witneſs was a propoſition not to be denied; but certainly the evidence of accomplices was always to be received with great caution and conſideration. In this caſe, ſome of the witneſſes were, to a certain extent, ſullied, but not all in an equal degree; and thoſe who ſtood in the moſt unfavourable light might even deſerve credit from the clearneſs and conſiſtency of their own narration, and ſtill more when they were confirmed by others, and by external circumſtances. His Lordſhip then recapitulated the evidence, making remarks on it as he went along. Having finiſhed, he obſerved, that it was admitted that the priſoner was at the places, meetings, and conſultations mentioned in the indictment; and it was proved, that what there took place amounted to the crime of treaſon. Under theſe circumſtances, if he was not a traitor, his Lordſhip did not know who was. The evidence reſted, it is true, principally on accomplices, and, in every crime of this nature, this muſt neceſſarily be the caſe, and their evidence was, in ſome points, confirmed by untarniſhed witneſſes, particularly the landlady of the Flying-horſe, who had overheard part of the converſation. There were, in ſome of the evidence, a few ſlips, but almoſt all the material points were confirmed. For what purpoſe could a perſon, in the priſoner's rank and ſituation in life, aſſociate with the others? If he was not a partaker in the conſpiracy, which was proved and admitted did exiſt, for what purpoſe did he meet the conſpirators, or attend their conſultations? He had offered no evidence to ſhew that he endeavoured to diſſuade the conſpirators from their purpoſe; and it was for the jury to draw their inference on his being found there in ſuch ſuſpicious circumſtances. With regard to the character given of the priſoner by Lord Nelſon, General Clarke, and Sir Evan Nepean, certainly no man could have a better character than he, at one time, poſſeſſed; but the evidence of theſe honourable perſons had no relation whatever to the latter part of the priſoner's life. Having made theſe obſervations, he left the whole to the jury.

The jury having retired for about forty minutes, returned a verdict GUILTY, but moſt earneſtly recommended the priſoner to mercy, on account of the high teſtimonials of his character, conduct, and public ſervices.

On Wedneſday, February 9, the other twelve priſoners were tried on the ſame indictment, and the ſame chain of evidence was produced. The jury found J. Wood, T. Broughton, J. Francis, T. Newman, D. Tyndal, J. S. Wrattan, W. Lander, A. Graham, and J. Macnamara, GUILTY; T. Phillips and S. Smith NOT GUILTY. The charge againſt J. Doyle was abandoned in the courſe of the trial. Lander, Tyndal, and Newman were moſt earneſtly recommended to mercy.

Colonel Deſpard being then put to the bar along with the other convicts, Lord Ellenborough, after a ſolemn admonition, paſſed ſentence on them, as in caſes of high treaſon, namely, to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck, but not till they be dead, but be taken down alive, and their heads ſevered from their bodies, their bowels to be taken out, &c.

During the whole of the trials, the behaviour of the priſoners was becoming and firm. As to Colonel Deſpard, in particular, from the time of his commitment, during his long trial (of eighteen hours) and till the very moment of his death, he not only never betrayed the leaſt fear or agitation, but preſerved his equanimity and cheerfulneſs. He never deſiſted from his uſual ſtudies, which were thoſe of philoſophy and ſcience. In his daily interviews with Mrs. Deſpard, who likewiſe behaved with heroic fortitude, their converſation was in their uſual ſtyle of livelineſs. He moſt ſolemnly and repeatedly declared, that the principal matters ſworn againſt him were totally falſe; that he never attempted to ſeduce any ſoldier or other perſon; that he never offered to adminiſter an unlawful oath to Francis, or to any other perſon whatever—was never preſent when any ſuch oath was adminiſtered; that he did not make uſe of the expreſſions ſworn to, namely, that the King muſt die; his heart was callous; that he would himſelf attack the King, &c. and, laſtly, that, ſo far from being the leader of a conſpiracy, his great view in attending any meeting (and he attended juſt four) was to repreſs the violence of the ſoldiers in particular. He had little expectation from the recommendation to mercy, but, in juſtice to himſelf, he preſented a petition to the King, a copy of which he ſent to Lord Nelſon, who intereſted himſelf much in his behalf, but without effect. During his confinement, the chaplain of the priſon waited on him repeatedly, offering his ſpiritual aid, which was, however, always poſitively, but politely, declined.

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On one of theſe occaſions, indeed, when he thought the clergyman was rather importunately preſſing his ſervices, he obſerved, pointing to his fetters, "You ſee my body is ſufficiently ſhackled, and you would ſhackle my mind too."

From the period of the trial till his execution Colonel Deſpard employed a conſiderable portion of his time in drawing up and preparing notes for a ſtatement of his caſe to the public, which we underſtand is now in the preſs, and will be immediately publiſhed, accompanied with a great number of documents and teſtimonials of his character and ſervices.

On Saturday, February 19, a warrant was iſſued for the execution, on the Monday following, of E. M. Deſpard, T. Broughton, J. Francis, A. Graham, J. Macnamara, J. Wood, and J. S. Wratten; and a reſpite, during pleaſure, for the other three, Newman, Tyndal and Lander. As ſoon as the warrant was received by Mr. Ives, the keeper of the priſon, who communicated it to the priſoners, all of whom received it with fortitude and reſignation, Colonel Deſpard obſerved that the time was ſhort, but that he was fully prepared. Mrs. Deſpard maintained her fortitude to the laſt: when ſhe took her final leave of him, on the Sunday afternoon, though it was tender and affectionate, yet it was firm, on both ſides. The clergyman, Mr. Winkworth, again offered his ſervices, but they were declined politely and with thanks—he ſaid his religion was within his own breaſt. The night before the execution he ſlept from three till half paſt four, the remainder he paſſed principally in walking about the room where he was confined.

Early on Monday morning bodies of the military were ſtationed around the priſon and neighbourhood; the cavalry patroling the roads from the Obeliſk to the Elephant and Caſtle, and down the Borough road, and the populace aſſembled in great multitudes before the priſon and in the dyer's grounds adjoining.

At ſeven o'clock Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood and Wratten attended ſervice in the chapel. Deſpard remained in his room, as did alſo Macnamara, in prayer with a Catholic prieſt. The chaplain, for ſometime, refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament to Francis, becauſe he perſiſted in refuſing to acknowledge himſelf guilty of any crime. At length Francis ſaid, "I admit I have done wrong in attending theſe meetings." Before the ſervice was over Macnamara and Colonel Deſpard were brought out, and had their irons knocked off and their arms bound, which was, in like manner, done to the reſt on their coming out of chapel. Macnamara and Graham were the firſt put on the hurdle and drawn to the ſtaircaſe which leads to the ſcaffold erected on the top of the priſon-gate, preceded by the ſheriff, the clergyman and the keeper; and followed by the executioner with a drawn ſword. The hurdle then returned and brought Wratten and Broughton, then Wood and Francis, and laſtly Colonel Deſpard by himſelf. As they aſcended the ſcaffold the ropes were faſtened round their necks, and all of them behaved with much compoſure. The Colonel aſcended the ſcaffold with the greateſt firmneſs, his countenance never manifeſting the ſmalleſt change. He looked down at the multitude with perfect calmneſs, obſerving to Francis, who ſtood by him, that there was a vaſt crowd; then, looking up to the ſky, he added, with the greateſt *nonchalance*, "It is very cold; I believe we ſhall have ſome rain."

The ceremony of faſtening the priſoners being finiſhed, Colonel Deſpard advanced as near as he could to the front of the ſcaffold, and in a diſtinct, energetic, firm, and manly manner addreſſed the people as follows:

"Fellow citizens, I come here, as you ſee, after having ſerved my country, faithfully, honourably, and uſefully ſerved it, for thirty years and upwards, to ſuffer death upon a ſcaffold, for a crime of which I proteſt I am not guilty. I ſolemnly declare that I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me.—But, though his Majeſty's miniſters know as well as I do, that I am not guilty, yet they avail themſelves of a legal pretext to deſtroy a man, becauſe he has been a friend to truth, to liberty, and to juſtice—becauſe he has been a friend to the poor, and the oppreſſed. But, citizens, I hope and truſt, notwithſtanding my fate, and the fate of thoſe, who, no doubt, will ſoon follow me, that the principles of freedom, of humanity, and of juſtice will finally triumph over falſhood, tyranny, and deluſion, and every principle hoſtile to the intereſts of the human race. And now, having ſaid this, I have little more to add, except, to wiſh you all health, happineſs, and freedom, which I have endeavoured, as far as was in my power, to procure for you and for mankind in general."

This ſpeech was received by the people with great attention, except being occaſionally interrupted by loud huzzas.

At ſeven minutes before nine the platform dropped.

Colonel Deſpard had not one ſtruggle: twice he opened and clenched his hands together convulſively; he ſtirred no more.

Macnamara, Graham, Wood and Wratten, were motionleſs after a few ſtruggles.

Broughton and Francis ſtruggled violently for ſome moments after all the reſt were without motion. The executioner pulled their legs to put an end to their pain more ſpeedily.

After hanging about half an hour, till they were quite dead, they were cut down. Colonel Deſpard was firſt cut down, his body placed upon ſome ſaw-duſt, and his head on a block. After his coat had been taken off, his head was ſevered from his body by perſons engaged on purpoſe to perform that ceremony.

ceremony. The executioner then took his head by the hair, and carrying it to the edge of the parapet, on the right hand, held it up to the view of the populace, and exclaimed, "This is the head of a traitor—Edward Marcus Deſpard."

The Colonel's body was now put into the ſhell that had been prepa ed for it.

The other priſoners were then cut down, their heads ſevered from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace, with the exclamation of "This is the head of another traitor."

The bodies were then put into their different ſhells, and delivered to their friends for interment.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

IN addition to the extenſive improvements now carrying on in the metropolis, it is ſtated that a plan is in agitation for a new entrance from the north, by a ſtreet ſixty feet wide, to proceed from Holborn, through the gardens belonging to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, to communicate with John-ſtreet, Doughty-ſtreet, and through the new ſquare intended to be built on the eaſt ſide of the Foundling Hoſpital, to extend to Battle Bridge; by which the preſent narrow and dirty entrance through Gray's-Inn-lane will be avoided, and a direct and commodious entrance into the city from the grand ſquares and ſtreets now building on the north ſide will be obtained. The ſtreet through Gray's-Inn-gardens is only to have houſes built on the weſt ſide, oppoſite to which is to be a low wall, with iron railings. It is ſuppoſed, that by this improvement the Society of Gray's-Inn will net about 2,cool. per annum for ground rents.

A very ſerious accident has lately taken place in the Paddington Canal, which, till reparation can be made, has entirely put an end to the navigation. It appears, that the cylinders which run under the canal, conſtructed for the purpoſe of carrying off the land waters, have burſt, owing to the ſudden froſt, and let out nearly all the water in the canal, from its commencement at Paddington to the fourth bridge. There does not remain more than ſix inches of water for near two miles; which exhibits, or lately did, a ſheet of ice perfectly clear and tranſparent. This accident will be attended with much inconvenience and expence to the proprietors of this uſeful and laudable undertaking, as the whole bed of the canal, where the accident has taken place, muſt be relaid.

Early on Thurſday morning, February 3, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe and offices of Mr. Hamilton, printer, in Falcon-court, Fleet-ſtreet, by which the whole of the premiſes were deſtroyed, and ſeveral adjoining houſes much damaged. The property conſumed is eſtimated at 11,000l. and an inſurance was effected to the amount of 3,cool. only. Fortunately no lives were loſt, but the fire was not completely ſubdued till Saturday.—It is ſuppoſed, that this unfortunate conflagration aroſe from the careleſſneſs of one of the boys employed about the premiſes.

MARRIED.

Mr. Green, of the Strand, to Miſs H. Forſter, daughter of R. Forſter, eſq. of Turnham Green.

J. Rolls, eſq. of Bermond, in Surrey, to Miſs Barnett, of Harley.

Capt. Howard Elphinſtone, of the corps of Engineers, to Miſs Warburton.

At Edmonton, J. Sherwood, eſq. of Batterſea, to Mrs. M. How.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-ſquare, Major General Gent, to Miſs T. French.

Alſo the Rev. Dr. Price, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Pepys, of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

At Deptford, T. Nunn, eſq. of Red-croſs-ſtreet, Cripplegate, to Miſs Nicholſon, ſecond daughter of the late R. Nicholſon, eſq. of Loampit Hill, Kent.

DIED.

At Knightſbridge, *Mrs. Thompſon*, relict of W. Thompſon, eſq. of Humbledon, Yorkſhire.

Mrs. Dewar, of Clapham Common.

In Groſvenor-place, *Mrs. Long*, aunt to the preſent Sir James Tylney Long, bart.

Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. J. Norris, wine-merchant, of Bury-place, Bloomſbury.

Mrs. H. Oates, widow of the late Dr. Oates, of Dartmouth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

In his 65th year, *J. Morriſon, eſq.* many years deputy-maſter of the Mint.

Mrs. Pinero, wife of M. Pinero, eſq. of Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 83, *Miſs C. Kappen.*

Mr. J. Uſher, druggiſt, Cannon-ſtreet.

In Pimlico, *Mr. Armſtrong*, carpenter to the board of works.

Mrs. Ward, mother to Mrs. Roberts, wife of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, ſur-maſter of St. Paul's-ſchool.

Mrs. Lloyd, late of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

In her 49th year, *Mrs. P. Neale*, wife of Mr.

Mr. Weale, upholſterer, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

C. Newman, eſq. of King-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 76, *Mrs. Byde*, mother of Colonel Byde.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Perrell*, of Cheapſide.

In Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-row, in his 60th year, *Mr. J. Good.*

In his 74th year, at his apartments in the BritiſhMuſeum, the *Rev. R. Pennock*, rector of Abinger, in Surrey, and of St. John's, Bermondſey.

At Kennington, aged 50, *Mr. S. Linging.*

At Dorking, in Surrey, in her 65th year, *Mrs. Franks.*

Mr. J. Wiſher, druggiſt, in Cannon-ſtreet.

Mrs. Stewart, wife of J. Stewart, eſq. of Somerſet-place.

At Hadley Green, *Mrs. Fatio*, wife of J D. Fatio, eſq.

W. Clay, eſq. of Upper Holloway.

Mrs. Schwenck, wife of J. A. Schwenck, eſq. of Vauxhall Walk.

In Mancheſter-ſquare, *Sir Henry Lambert, bart.*

Lady Clayton, widow of the late Sir Robert Clayton, bart. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

In his 63d year, *T. Little, eſq.* Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, *Mrs. Joyce*, widow of the late Major Joyce.

Mrs. Galliers, of Paradiſe-row, Lambeth.

At his brother's houſe in Harley-ſtreet, *C. Beauvoir Torin, eſq.*

J. Vaughan, eſq. late a banker in Cornhill.

Mr. J. Auguſtus Streit, of Doyley's warehouſe in the Strand.

Mr. Caſtledine, near thirty years waiter at the Shakeſpeare Tavern, Covent Garden.

At Kennington, aged 65, *S. C. Lloyd, eſq.*

Aged 66, *Mr. T. Lonſdale*, of King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Moyle*, widow of the late H. Moyle. eſq.

In Walworth, *W. Hanby, eſq.*

In his 58th year, *Mr. R. Harper*, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Of a paralytic-ſtroke, *Mrs. Vigurs*, of Southampton-ſtreet, Strand.

Lieut. Col. Frederic Manners, of the 96th regiment.

In her 20th year, *Miſs Robins*, of the Piazza, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Roberts, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

At Layton, in his 63d year, *T. Oliver, eſq.*

In Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, *J. Morgan, eſq.* one of the principal examiners in the Court of Chancery.

J. Oxenford, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At Vauxhall Terrace, in his 80th year, *Mr. C. Raſtefield*, deputy of Candlewick Ward.

Aged 77, *Mrs. A. Lamboll*, of Broken Wharf.

Aged 78, *Mrs. Mills*, mother of J. Mills, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Lambeth, *Mr. P. Capper.*

At Ilford, *Miſs Miller.*

At Brompton, *T. Gilbert, eſq.* a lieutenant in the royal navy.

In his 77th year, *J. Allen, eſq.* of Hatton Garden.

At Hatfield, Herts, the ſeat of the Marquis of Saliſbury, *Mr. James Minier*, many years ſerjeant at arms to the King, and twenty-three years head cook to the Marquis.

Found dead in his apartments in Somerſet-houſe, aged 64, *Mr. Charles Tweedie*, of the Navy Pay Office. He had ſhot himſelf through the head, and the piſtol was lying near him.

Dropped down, and died inſtantly, in the Borough, on his return from the Court of Requeſts, in Southwark, of which he had been many years the ſenior officer, *Mr. Thomas.*

Alſo *Mr. Tolley*, who had been attending at the Seſſions-houſe in Horſemonger-lane, Southwark; in going home he was ſeized with a fit in King's-fields, and, although every means were uſed to recover him, he expired in leſs than an hour.

At his houſe in Auſtin-friars, in his 61ſt year, *Edward Vaux, eſq.* merchant and underwriter. He was poſſeſſed of a quick diſcernment, ſolid judgment, and ſuavity of manners; he had a copious and admirable flow of words; and was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for the correctneſs and felicity of his diction than by the celerity of his writing. At the ſocial board he was brilliant and vivacious; often eliciting luminous effuſions from modeſt and diffident merit. With an happy verſatility he could turn from "grave to gay, from lively to ſevere." To his friends he ſhewed himſelf friendly: he waited not the ſolicitations of the unfortunate, for he anticipated and admitted their plea; and "his pity gave ere charity began." He practiſed the Chriſtian virtues, and evinced the purity of his faith by his works.

In Red Croſs-ſtreet, aged about 66, *Thomas Symmonds, eſq.* many years a partner in a reſpectable brewery. In 1792, he was elected one of the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, of which, for the laſt year, he was deputy. He poſſeſſed ſtrong natural abilities, and was much reſpected as a kind, companionable friend, and an uſeful member of the Corporation. His diſorder, which, for the laſt fourteen months, baffled the ſkill of ſeveral eminent medical adviſers, is believed to have been a dropſy in the cheſt.

At his apartments in Greenwich Hoſpital, aged 81, *Thomas Allwright, eſq.* a captain on that eſtabliſhment. He entered into the royal navy in 1730-1, and, it is imagined, was the oldeſt commiſſioned officer in that ſervice. He was remarkable for his accurate and extenſive knowledge of naval biography, inſomuch that he was a ſort of living chronicle of the maritime events of the laſt ſeventy years. Nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed by characteriſtics ſtill more worthy of regard; ſince few have retired from this buſy ſcene, ſo generally revered for his ſcrupulous integrity, ſuavity of diſpoſition, and the zealous diſcharge of religious and moral duties. A conſpicuous inſtance of his benevolence was exhibited in the protection he gave to the family of an old ſhipmate and faithful ſervant, who departed before him. They were brought up under his care, and became his only domeſtics; and, throughout the period of their former ſervice, as well as during his long and tedious illneſs, ſerved him with all the affection and gratitude due to ſuch meritorious generoſity.

A ſhort time ſince, near Brompton, died *Mrs. Applebee*, wife of Mr. Applebee, late of Putney-ſchool. The caſe of this unfortunate perſon was truly deplorable. Mr. Applebee having ſome time ago abſented himſelf from his ſchool, to avoid, as it is ſuppoſed, the importunity of creditors; his wife and ſix children were ſoon after obliged to quit their home, in conſequence of an execution; and, being deſtitute of every means of ſubſiſtence, took refuge in a public-houſe, in the neighbourhood of Chelſea. Here Mrs. Applebee, overwhelmed with calamities, was ſeized with a ſevere illneſs; a phyſician was called in, and every aid afforded her; but a very few days terminated her griefs and her life. The cauſe of her helpleſs children, left almoſt without a ſingle friend, has been liberally taken up by the committee of the ſociety of ſchoolmaſters. One or two they have already placed out; and they hope, with the aſſiſtance of a liberal public, to be able to ſuperintend the education of the younger branches, and afterwards to ſee them placed into ſuch ſituations as circumſtances will permit.

In Red-croſs-ſtreet, Cripplegate, *Mrs. Margaret Towers*, on the 21ſt ult. after an illneſs of a few days, produced by a few minutes' expoſure to the weather, and by the ſeverity of the cold. As ſhe was eminent for moral worth; and was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Joſeph Towers, a man in no ordinary degree diſtinguiſhed for his amiable qualities, his diſintereſtedneſs, his integrity, and his courage, for his productions in literature, and his exertions in the cauſe of liberty; it will ſcarcely be judged improper to enter with ſome degree of minuteneſs into ſome of the features of her character. Extenſive was the ſphere of Dr. Towers's activity, as well as that of his connections; but ſhe was not herſelf accuſtomed to move either in a wide or a brilliant circle. The path, however, which ſhe did tread, ſhe trod firmly and well. Dazzling is the character of the poeteſs, of the heroine, of the female philoſopher; a broad, a ſteady, and a ſalutary luſtre it may alſo diffuſe; but ſuch examples ſuit not the imitation of ordinary powers and general circumſtances. Let a ſurvey be taken of the average number of the accounts of the dead: and it will be found, that too much reſpect is paid not only to the glitter of external circumſtances, but to extent of acquaintance; and not only to extent of acquaintance, but to ornamental accompliſhments; and not only to ornamental accompliſhments, but to intellectual attainments; and that mere eminence in moral worth, the moſt eligible and the moſt elevated of all diſtinctions, if unaccompanied by the ſplendour of talents, of circumſtances, or of attainments, has rarely been crowned with a merited wreath of applauſe. Thoſe, who enjoyed the pleaſure of the friendſhip of Mrs. Towers, will readily acknowledge the fidelity of the preſent portrait; though it is ſketched by the rapid pencil of an afflicted ſon. It is at once the tribute of affection, the debt of gratitude, the offſpring of truth.—Poſſeſſing a ſound judgment, a quick apprehenſion, a retentive memory, Mrs. Towers had all the mental qualities, which are requiſite for the correct diſcharge of the domeſtic duties. Of one of the great ſecrets of human happineſs, of one of the primary means of retaining that ſenſibility which is too often confined to the ſpring and ſummer of life, ſhe maintained full poſſeſſion: a numerous acquaintance ſhe ſhunned and diſliked: the friendſhip of a few ſhe ſteadily cultivated, and fondly cheriſhed. An enemy of artifice, a lover of truth, cheerful, lively, reſpectful without ceremony, and attentive without ſervility, ſhe was by them ſincerely and warmly beloved; and her loſs was deeply felt. Her mind was pure: her wiſhes were moderate. With reſpect to diet, ſhe was abſtemious; with reſpect to dreſs, unoſtentatious. In the love of amuſement, ſhe was temperate and diſcriminating. In the virtues of perſeverance and diligence, ſhe had perhaps no ſuperior. With the habits of frugality ſhe combined the ſpirit of generoſity; and ſhe was, in truth, one of the very few individuals, who have ſcarcely a ſufficient portion of ſelf-love. By that fortitude, which ſhe diſplayed on the pillow of illneſs and of death, ſhe was characterized through life. In devotion ſhe was fervent: to religion her attachment was ardent and unalterable. Her mind was illuſtrated by her countenance. Intereſting from the colour in her cheeks, from the quick movement of her dark eyes, and from the expreſſion, as well as general regularity, of her features; it was, when ſhe was in company, very frequently (perhaps I might ſay,

ſay, uſually) lighted up by a ſmile, which, at the ſame time that it betrayed no vacancy of thought, no want of activity, indicated contentment and benignity. In the ſorrows and the joys of thoſe, whom friendſhip had endeared to her, her heart deeply participated. In the dawn of exiſtence ſhe was gratified by the ſociety and inſtruction of the old: in the evening of her days, ſhe contemplated with intereſt and a vivid ſatisfaction the gaiety and the amuſements of the young. Moroſeneſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, though often the attendants are not the natural concomitants of advanced years, but are commonly the reſult of miſmanagement, of unſeaſonable purſuits, and of intemperate deſires. Upon her, indeed, time, frequently as he had viſited her with the pains and the confinement of diſeaſe, and material as was the alteration which he had inevitably produced in her, had ſcarcely exerted what may be entitled his icy influence. Often did ſhe move with the agility of a young woman. She talked with vivacity, ſhe loved with ardor, and ſhe purſued the objects to which ſhe thought it her duty to attend with a juvenile eagerneſs. Then it is, that a protracted life is truly deſirable, when, as in her caſe, conſcience is tranquil, and ſelf-recollection is pleaſurable; when the limbs are *uſually* active, and the animal ſpirits flow freely and copiouſly. A ſolicitude to perform the whole of her duty, an animated and indelible gratitude for any favours received, an anxiety to give ſatisfaction or to communicate happineſs to others, and an habitual wiſh extenſively to ſacrifice her own perſonal eaſe and gratification, in order to add to the enjoyment, or to promote the advantage of her relatives or her friends, were prominent features in her character. As a friend, ſhe was ſteady, faithful, alert; as a daughter, kind, dutiful, attentive; as a ſiſter, remarkable for the brightneſs and conſtancy of her love; as a wife, unwearied in her attentions and unſhaken in her regard; as a mother, unſurpaſſed in the aſſiduity of her cares and in affectionate tenderneſs.

In his 41ſt year, the *Rev. Stebbing Shaw*, the hiſtorian of Staffordſhire. This gentleman was ſon of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartſhorn, on the borders of Derbyſhire, and almoſt adjoining Aſhby de la Zouch, in this county. He was born in the year 1762, at or near Stone, in Staffordſhire; in the neighbourhood of which town, his mother inherited a ſmall landed eſtate, which deſcended to this her only child. He was educated at the ſchool of Repton, near Hartſhorn, firſt under the Rev. Dr. Prior, and latterly under his ſucceſſor, the Rev. William Bagſhaw Stevens, an ingenious poet and ſcholar, who died in 1800. From this accompliſhed man, for whom he retained an unabated friendſhip till death, he early imbibed a warm love of literature. At the cloſe of the month of October, 1780, he became a reſident member of Queen's College, in Cambridge. At this period, his firſt literary predilections were fixed on Engliſh poetry, of which he had caught an enthuſiaſtic fondneſs from his laſt maſter. But even this partiality yielded to his propenſity for muſic; in which his performance on the violin, occupied a large portion of his time, and he had already attained conſiderable excellence. In due time he took his degree of B. A. was elected to a fellowſhip, and went into orders. In this progreſs, it would have been ſtrange if any impediments had occurred; his unimpeachable morals, his good temper, his freedom from all envy, malice, intrigue, and guile, his philanthropy and fondneſs for ſociety, were qualities not likely to raiſe enemies, or clog his way with oppoſition. Not long afterwards, the intimacy, which, for almoſt half a century, had ſubſiſted between his father and his neighbour, Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, in which hoſpitable manſion the ſon had paſſed many of his early days, induced him to undertake the ſuperintending care of the preſent Sir Francis, then lately releaſed from Weſtminſter ſchool, at his father's villa at Ealing. With this pupil, he made a tour to the Highlands of Scotland in the autumn of 1787, of which he kept a diary. This diary, originally compoſed merely for private amuſement, he afterwards inconſiderately publiſhed; and thus, it muſt be confeſſed, made his firſt appearance as an author with ſome diſadvantage; luckily, however, the publication was anonymous. In the following year, he made a tour to the Weſt of England, of which he publiſhed a more laboured account, with his name. The book was well received; and, though the ſtyle is not ſimple and eaſy, (an attainment which indeed the author never reached) yet it already exhibited no ſmall improvement, and diſcovered a dawning attention to the hiſtory of families and property, to which his induſtrious reſearches were afterwards directed with conſiderable ſucceſs.—In 1789, about the time of the publication of his Tour, he obtained admiſſion to the reading-room of the Britiſh Muſeum. His account of the vaſt ſtores of topographical and genealogical materials depoſited there, fired the imagination of one of his friends, who reſided in London, and with whom he paſſed much of his time. To this connection may be aſcribed the origin of a periodical publication, entitled "The Topographer," which commenced in the ſpring of 1789. The plan was haſty; the materials were indigeſted. He who is gone, ought not to ſhare in the blame of this. His coadjutor was inconſiderate and impetuous; he ſought for ſomething to engage his mind, and he did not give himſelf time to anticipate the languors and avocations which followed. The work was carried on for more than two years du-

ring which ſome uſeful materials towards the Topographical Hiſtory of the Kingdom were unqueſtionably communicated. Amongſt other reſearches, Mr Shaw ſpent part of the ſummer of 1790 in Suſſex, where he viſited many pariſhes, and collected a large ſtore of church notes, of which only a ſmall number was exhauſted when the work cloſed. In theſe perambulations, his own faithful and conſtantly exerciſed pencil, enabled him to be doubly uſeful.—In the ſummer of 1791, Mr. Shaw retired to his father's houſe at Hartſhorn. Here, ſtill amuſing himſelf with topographical reſearches, he ſoon afterwards, during his frequent viſits into Staffordſhire, conceived the idea of undertaking the Hiſtory of that County. The ſcheme at firſt appeared bold even to his friends; and no one trembled more for his ſucceſs than his old coadjutor on ſimilar topics. He perſevered, however; his mild and inoffenſive manners procured attention to the aſſiſtance he aſked; his acquaintance every day enlarged, and his materials accumulated. Inſtead of confining himſelf merely to the dry inveſtigations of antiquarian lore, he conciliated attention to every thing which the title of his work could comprehend, by details on natural hiſtory, agriculture, ſcenery, manufactories, and arts, all which excited his curioſity, and flattered the various turns of thoſe by whom the acquiſition of his materials was facilitated.—At length, by his aſſiduous enquiries he diſcovered and obtained the vaſt treaſure of MSS. written and collect by Dr. Wilkes for a ſimilar undertaking; which had long been ſuppoſed to have been loſt, and of which ſome malicious attempts were made, by the aſſertion of wilful falſhoods, to ſtifle his purſuit. From the moment of this acquiſition, his ſucceſs became certain; the expectation of the county rapidly increaſed; and he received countenance and aſſiſtance from every quarter. He had already made a great variety of drawings of manſions, churches, monuments, and antiquities; and many of theſe were engraved at the expence of the owners, ſome of which have ſince enriched the part already publiſhed; and a large proportion ſtill remain with his unpubliſhed materials. He employed four years in augmenting and digeſting his collections; and, about 1796, began to print the firſt volume, which was laid before the public in Auguſt 1798. It will not be partiality to aſſert, that it anſwered and exceeded the expectations which it had raiſed. It is in truth a rich and ſplendid volume. The typography, the number and variety of engravings, the luminous and well-laboured genealogical tables, the inexhauſtible notices of the paſt, drawn from the buried treaſures of time, intermixed with modern facts and deſcriptions of more general attractions, render the work highly valuable, and will ſecure the reputation of the compiler; they excite, indeed, aſtoniſhment at his patient and unwearied induſtry. To ſuch a work, it is not a minute and captious criticiſm on detached parts that can do juſtice: it is a ſurvey of the extent and variety of the whole, and though the author had no pretenſions to ſplendour of talent, nor indeed exhibited, either in converſation, or by the ſtyle of compoſition, the powers which he poſſeſſed, his work certainly exhibits merit, which could not have been the feature of a common mind.—In 1801 he publiſhed the firſt part of his ſecond volume, which was in all reſpects equal to the former. He had now ſucceeded his father, who died at the cloſe of 1799, in the living of Hartſhorn, a village rendered remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Dean Stanhope, whoſe father enjoyed this preferment. Here he ſpent the ſummer, and found ſome relaxation from his ſevere ſtudies, in improving his houſe and garden. But his enjoyments were not uninterrupted. A bilious habit rendered him perpetually ſubject to ſlow fevers. The fatigue of exerciſe in a burning ſun now brought on a more fierce attack. He apparently recovered, however, and returned to London in the winter of 1801, and went on with his work. But it was ſoon perceived, that his conſtitution had received an alarming ſhock. Early in the ſpring he found himſelf unfit for his uſual occupations. A new attack of a dreadful fever enſued; but from this too he was at length reſtored. All application to books was now prohibited; and in June or July it was deemed adviſable for him to pay a viſit to the Kentiſh coaſt, attended by his only relation, an affectionate half-ſiſter, the daughter of his father by a ſecond wife. They went firſt to Ramſgate, and thence removed to the more quiet ſeclufion of Sandgate, near Hythe. Here he paſſed the Autumn, and was ſo well that he joined ſome friends in a few days expedition to the oppoſite coaſt, and viſited Boulogne. Towards the end of October, his diſorder ſuddenly returned with more violence than before. After a ſtruggle of ten days, it was deemed right to remove him to London for better advice, where he died ſoon after his arrival, lamented by all who knew him, and leaving a chaſm in the department of literature which he had embraced, not eaſy to be ſupplied. His vaſt treaſures of MSS. drawings, and engraved plates, remain; and it is hoped and expected that ſome qualified perſon will be found to continue his valuable work.

[*Account of the late Dr. Long, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number.*—This gentleman, as before obſerved, was a very eccentric character, and among other of his peculiarities, was remarkably fond of what is called a good joke. The Doctor, however, was

was once fairly outwitted in his own way. Within the laſt three years of his life, he had occaſion for a new wig; the perriwig-maker was accordingly ſent for, who immediately ſet about the meaſurement of that part which was to be fitted, viz. the caput or head. "Good Mr. *Tonſor*," ſaid the Doctor, "I would have you to add a few inches to your gage, and be ſure you go over the premiſes with care—for you muſt know, Sir, that I've a LONG *head*." "Aye, Doctor," replied the Barber, and a *thick one too!*" The gentleman of whom this anecdote is related, not only took the rebuff with as much good humour as it was given, but was ſo charmed with the ſmartneſs and point of the unexpected repartee, that he put his hand in his pocket, and gave the Barber half a crown.!]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. Mr. Walker, of Seathwaite, near Broughton, Lancaſhire.*—It appears, that the late W. Penny, eſq. of Penny Bridge, preſented him to the perpetual curacy of Seathwaite, when it was no more than 8l. a year; that Mr. Walker married early in life, and brought up more than ten children, beſides ſeveral that died in infancy. This 8l. a year, and teaching a village ſchool, in one of the moſt retired places in the north of England, which probably never brought him in more than another eight, was apparently all he had to live upon. It is impoſſible that with ſuch a pittance, without a patrimony, he could ſupport an increaſing family. He had of courſe many other helps. He was ſteward of the court for his patron, Mr. Penny; and, no doubt, received many perquiſites in a coyphold manor, which conſiſts of ſmall inheritances. He made wills, bonds, conveyances, ſurrenders, and every thing of the kind; and, in ſhort, was the only lawyer in the neighbourhood. He more than educated his children; he trained them up to habits of induſtry, and gave them a living example of it in his own character. To his ſcholars he did the ſame; for at the very time he taught them to read and write, he was ſpinning in the chancel, which was his ſchool. It will not ſurprize our readers very much when they learn, that this clergyman was not only a ſpinner, but a publican (or, rather, his daughter, in whoſe name, to ſave appearances, the licence was granted;) and by this calling, probably he did more good than he was able to do by precept. No late hours, no tippling, no immorality, or indecency of any kind, would he ſuffer; though in a mild and gentle way, he would exert his authority when he pleaſed. By perſevering in this plan, when there was not another public-houſe of a contrary deſcription to counteract his benevolent deſigns, he had it in his power, with few exceptions, to train up the riſing generation of his diſtrict in religion and virtue. Village ale-houſes, for the moſt part, are great impediments to the well meant endeavours of a conſcientious clergyman, which cannot have their proper effect ſo long as the former continue, as they almoſt univerſally do, under little or no regulations.—Mr. Walker, though ſtrict and rigid in ſome caſes, yet was naturally of a liberal turn of mind, and had no moroſe objection to allow of the innocent pleaſures of youth, as will appear from the following circumſtance. In ſome places of the north of England, they have their plum fairs, cherry fairs, ſugar and water Sundays, or ſome other annual meeting, which evidently have the ſame origin as the wakes or feaſts in the Midland counties, viz. the dedication of churches to ſome ſaint. On the Sunday, when the young people met at Seathwaite, to partake of fruit, cakes, and ale, as uſual, Mr. Walker's firſt care, when the bell rung, was to clear the houſe, and conduct them all to the chapel. After a ſuitable diſcourſe, they all returned to their mirth, when he condeſcended to be their waiter; and "Coming, coming, Sir," with his band yet on, was the echo to their call. Perhaps it was not in his power to prevent irregularities at all times in his houſe; but, from the ſingular reſpect every one had to his general character, he was enabled to do what others could not. It is not eaſy to conceive what profits could ariſe to one ſituated in ſuch a ſequeſtered vale (who was hoſpitable and generous in the extreme) by ſelling ale; one that many times would take nothing from either friends or ſtrangers. Multitudes have been benefited by his bounty, and the writer of this account, among the number. The firſt time he called at Mr. Walker's houſe, with his patron's compliments, (though totally unknown to him) there appeared benignity and gratitude inexpreſſible in the worthy miniſter's countenance; and, eat and drink what you would, there was nothing to pay. His living did not long reſt at 8l. a year, but gradually increaſed; and principally from the following cauſe. A party of gentlemen from London, long before it was faſhionable to viſit the Lakes, accidentally ſtumbled upon Mr. Walker's houſe for refreſhment. Here they found, to their aſtoniſhment, plenty of good homely fare, and a cup of excellent ale; their hoſt alſo a ſenſible and agreeable companion, ſurrounded by a houſeful of children, all ſo neat, ſo induſtrious, and happy, that, after their return to town, they raiſed (oftner than once) 200l. by ſubſcription, which commanded another 200l. from queen Anne's Bounty. The income of this, when laid out in land, together with what fell by the lot at different times, and the original 8l. made the living at laſt worth about 60l. a year.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The committee of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle, have juſt purchaſed of the Executors of the late Dr. Garnett, his very valuable and extenſive apparatus for the purpoſes of the new inſtitution. Amongſt a number of preſents lately made to the ſociety, is the ſplendid edition of the whole works of Eraſmus, in 10 volumes folio, preſented by the preſident, Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart.

Married.] At Cornhill, North Durham, R. Compton, eſq. of Learmouth, Northumberland, to Miſs I. Darling.

At Houſton, Mr. Thompſon, of Woodfootfield, to Miſs Monteith.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. William Spence, coal-fitter, to Miſs Mowbray, of Hart Warren, near Hartlepool.

Mr. Herriott, ſurgeon, of Belford, to Miſs Selby, of Berwick, daughter of Capt. Selby, of the royal navy, who in the American war, was wrecked, and periſhed with all his crew, on the coaſt of North American.

Mr. Daviſon, druggiſt, of Alnwick, to Miſs Winſhipp, of Gosforth Barr.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. Taylor, ſhipowner, to Mrs. Young, innkeeper.

At Newcaſtle, Lieut. D. Atkinſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs M. Chriſlop.—Mr. Rawling, plumber, to Miſs Straker.

At South Shields, Mr. W. Heppel, agent at Wall's End Colliery, to Miſs Blake, milliner, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. Nelſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Nelſon, ſiſter of Mr. J. Nelſon, butcher.

At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. G. Neſbitt, watchmaker, in Sunderland, to Miſs M. Irvin.

At Leſbury, J. Hardman, M D. of Edinburgh, to Miſs M. Hay.

G. Hubback, eſq. of Cowpen, in the county of Durham, to Miſs E. Smith, of Stockton.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Hudſon, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Snowball and Hudſon, wharfingers; a man of genuine active benevolence, and bleſſed with a heart trembligly alive to the miſeries of humanity—but it was principally in the ſhed of ſilent ſuffering, of uncomplaining worth, that he diffuſed the cheering ſmile of gladneſs. The exerciſe of his taſte and ſkill in the leading ornaments of the Britiſh garden, is well-known to the neighbouring amateurs. His zeal for this purſuit, firſt prompted the publication of his *Florift's Companion*, a work which though avowedly a compilation, with ſome original additions, and interpolations from the writings of others on the ſubject, has acquired a degree of celebrity, far beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations. Mr. Hudſon's ſucceſs in the various prize exhibitions of the auricula, the tulip, the pink, and the carnation, was unexampled.

Mrs. Dowthwaite, of the Prince of Wales public houſe.—Mr. M. Marſhall, many years a principal clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Ridley, Bell and Gibſon.

Mr. J. Forſter, hairdreſſer.

In Gateſhead, in her 60th year, Mrs. E. Carr. Her death was occaſioned by a ſcald or burn, which ſhe had unfortunately received the day before.

Aged 44, Mrs. E. Herron, wife of Mr. W. Herron, miller.—Mrs. Renwick, wife of Mr. Renwick, officer of exciſe.—Aged 70, Mrs. A. Crowe, formerly of New Bond-ſtreet, London.

At the Barras-bridge, Mr. C. Burnup, cartwright.—Aged 75, Mr. B. Kent, upholſterer, a man highly reſpected for his integrity, and goodneſs of heart; and for the order and punctuality of his dealings, which uniformly diſtinguiſhed his character as a man of buſineſs. His whole life exhibited a genuine unaffected diſplay of all thoſe milder virtues, which form the character of a good neighbour, a kind relation, and an honeſt man.

At Durham, aged 64, Mr. T. Rippon, merchant.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Hutchinſon, millwright.—Mrs. D. Harriſon, ſiſter of the late Mr. Harriſon, many years a ſupervifor of exciſe in this city.—Mr. J. Smith, late Serjeant Major in the Durham Volunteer.—Aged 72, Mrs. J. Waugh, widow of the late Mr. M. Waugh, brazier.

At North Shields, aged 45, Mr. W. Coppin, ſhip owner.—Advanced in years, Mr. Maſon, a man much reſpected in his humble ſtation, as an honeſt and faithful ſervant.

At South Shields, Capt. J. Smith.—Mr. J. Wallis, ſhip builder.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. G. Patterſon, maſter of the charity-ſchool.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Morton, wife of Mr. Morton, innkeeper.—Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Powell, printer.

Margaret Cleghorn, an old woman, who for ſome years paſt had been chargeable to the pariſh. She had made a will, directing in what manner ſhe was to be buried, and bequeathing, in the ſame, ſundry legacies to her friends, but the overſeers of the poor immediately ſeized all her effects, to indemnify the

the pariſh for expences. Beſides a conſiderable ſum of money ſhe had reſerved, a vaſt wardrobe of cloaths, among which were near 300 night and day caps; the very papers ſhe had got with groceries were all carefully packed up in boxes, which all ſold well, as the buyers were in eager expectation of finding ſome hidden treaſures therein.

Mrs. Franks, relict of the late Mr. Franks, ſurgeon and apothecary, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, London.

Mr. J. Turnbull, attorney. His body was found waſhed aſhore on Spital Point, at the mouth of the Tweed, but by what means he was drowned does not appear.

At North Berwick, Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Rev. Mathew Murray, miniſter of that place.

At Sunderland, aged 83, Mrs. E. Cockburn, widow of the late Mr. Harriſon, ſail-maker. —Mr. W. Frater, ſhopſeller.

At Darlington, in his 79th year, Mr. S. Wilkinſon, formerly of the King's Head inn, but who had for many years retired from buſineſs.

At Yarm, Mrs. B. Flounders, a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the ſociety of people called Quakers. Her life was diſtinguiſhed by every Chriſtian virtue, and her loſs will be deeply felt by many who have been relieved from circumſtances of extreme wretchedneſs by her bounty.

At Hexham, aged 76, Mrs. Ellis.

At Wylam, Mr. T. Cookſon, a colliery-viewer.

At Willington, Mrs. Moffat, mother of Mr. Moffat, founder, of Newcaſtle—and a few days after, Mrs. Renwick, of Gateſhead, mother of Mrs. Moffat.

At Sleekburn, aged 73, Mrs. J. Morriſon.

At Moffat, James Johnſtone, M.D.

At Toodburn, near Morpeth, aged 71, Mr. J Carnaby, farmer, father of Mr. Carnaby, attorney, at Morpeth.

At Ferryhill, aged 72, Mr. Lacy.

At Low Teams, near Gateſhead, aged 75, Mr. T. Moſes, butcher.

At Lameſley, ſuddenly while ſitting at dinner.—Mr. W. Brough, innkeeper. He had lived 50 years conſecutive in the ſame houſe. —Aged 86, Mrs. M. Dobſon, of the Three Tuns inn, Harlow-hill.—Mr. G. Wardle, jun. of Lane End, near Morpeth.

At an advanced age, Mr. Bedlington, ſen. of Pitt-hill, near Beamiſh, many years viewer to Sir John Eden, bart. of Windleſtone.—Aged 66, Mrs. Wade, of Scotch-houſe, Weſt Boldon.—Mr. T. Marſhall, many years a poſtman between the towns of Newcaſtle and South Shields.

At Birling, near Warkworth, Mr. L. Cramlington, of Walbottle.

In Hexhamſhire, Mr. T. Turnbull, farmer.

At Sedgfield, Mr. J. Summers.

At Wark, near Simonburn, aged 82, Mrs. Smith.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. J. Harley, ſurgeon.—Mr. T. Chapman, junior, of Lumley Thickets. He was found dead on the way between that place and Cheſter-le-Street, the horſe on which he rode ſtanding cloſe by the body.

Aged 73, Mr. W. Kirkley, of Kirkharle.

At the Heugh, Northumberland, Mrs. Robſon, widow.

At Kibbleſworth, near Durham, aged 84, Mr. Joſeph Snowden.

Near Staindrop, much advanced in years, Mr. C. Eales.—G. Turnbull, eſq. of Bryery-hall.—Miſs F. Fenwick, of Stoney Batter, near Walſingham.

At Dunſe, Mr. Adam Watſon, writer.

Lately, in London, aged 18, Mr. T. Kitchen, of Brancepeth, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Wood, uncle of Major Wood, of Embleton.

At Eaglescliff, in the county of Durham. —Mrs. Stevenſon, a maiden lady.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lord Lowther has it in contemplation, to open a valuable colliery, upon a part of his eſtates, called Warnel-demeſne, diſtant about 11 miles from the city of Carliſle. By this ſtep the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood, muſt be benefited in a material degree, as his lordſhip intends to have a railway made from the Warnel pits, to Dalſton, where he purpoſes to lay down the coals at a moderate price.

Married] At Whitehaven, Capt. Gilpin, to Miſs Sharp.

At Calcutta, in the New Church, C. Pattenſon, eſq. ſon of T. Pattenſon, eſq. of Melmerby Hall, in Cumberland, to Miſs E. Harris, daughter of S. Harris, eſq. of Cammilla, in the Eaſt Indies.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Nicholſon, whiteſmith, to Miſs Nixon, daughter of Mr. R. Nixon, grocer, both of Carliſle.

Mr. J. Lawſon, ſecond ſon of J. Lawſon, eſq. of Bouneſs-hall, in Cumberland, to Miſs M. Pinhorn, daughter of Sir John Pinhorn, banker, in London.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 76, Mr. J. Foſter, colour-maker at the printfield of Meſſrs. Lamb, Scott, Waldie, and Co.—Aged 57, Mr. Gaddes, clogger.—Aged 39, Mrs. J. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, weaver.

At Kendal, Miſs Gough, of the Society of Quakers.

At Workington, aged 45, Mr. S. Penrice. —Aged 54, Mr. J. Wilſon, formerly of Dalſton Forge.

At Brampton, in her 63d year, Mrs. M. Errington, relict of the late J. Errington, eſq. of Cheſter's Hall, Northumberland.

At Longtown, Mrs. E. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, taylor.

At Maryport, lately, Mrs. S. Oſtle, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

Near Workington, aged 53, Mr. J. Waters, many years employed in the ſervice of the Seaton Company, by which he had raiſed himſelf

himſelf to reſpectable circumſtances. He was a man of perſevering induſtry, exemplary probity, and extenſive charity, which latter virtue he liberally exerciſed, in adminiſtering to the relief of the poor.

At Uledale, in the prime of life, Mr. Green, ſhoemaker.

At Langrigge, aged 59, Mrs. Iſabella Robinſon.

At Bottom-houſe, Sephton, aged 64, Mr. E. Darwin.

Lately, in London, aged 41, Mr. J. Hodgſon, ſon of Mrs. Hodgſon, of Harraby, near Carliſle. He was formerly reſident in the Eaſt Indies, from whence he had returned to England only a few months ago.

At Morton Head, near Carliſle, Mr. J. Stoddart, manufacturer.

At Scaleby, aged 92, Mr. J. Gibſon, formerly of Buller Syke.

At Etterby, near Carliſle, aged 82, Mr. T. Stagg

At Little Bampton, in his 19th year, Mr. W. Wills. This is the 6th lamentable death that has happened in the ſame family, conſiſting of ſeven perſons, in the ſpace of eight years, viz. father and mother, two ſons and a daughter, at the reſpective ages of 63, 53, 22, and 19.

At Newton, Mr. J. Johnſon, mate of the ſhip Diſpatch.

At Dalton, near Burton, in Kendal, aged 70, Mr. J. Smith.

E. Bolton, eſq. of Aſkham-hall, in Weſtmoreland.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at the Cutler's Hall, in Sheffield, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, the propriety of an application to parliament, to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from Tinſley to Sheffield, a ſpace of about four miles diſtance, when it was reſolved that the ſum of 30,000l. ſhould be raiſed by voluntary ſubſcription, in ſhares of 100l. each, to carry this long-wiſhed for meaſure into execution; a conſiderable part of the ſaid ſum was then ſubſcribed, and the whole amount has been completed ſince.

The receipt of cuſtoms at the port of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, laſt year, amounted to near 400,000l. ſterling!

The following ſingular hiſtory of a certain ſmall iſland ſituated in, or near, the mouth of the river Humber, called Sunk Iſland, is copied from a late Hull paper. This curious and intereſting iſland, was originally formed by the accumulation of mud, &c. and continued gradually increaſing till the year 1666, when it was of ſufficient magnitude to be demanded as a grant, by Anthony Gylby, eſq. to whom a grant was made for an annual rent of 5l. to commence from the embankment of the firſt 100 acres. Little progreſs, however, was made in that work, till a new leaſe was given, in the courſe of which the eſtate devolved to Mr. W. Gylby, by whoſe exertions, not leſs than 1500 acres were embanked and divided into farms, by the year 1744. In 1755, a third leaſe was made to Mrs. Margaret Gylby, which expired on the 15th of March laſt, at the annual rent of 100l. and the fine amounting to 1500l. The repreſentatives of the family of Gylby, have now agreed to expend the ſum of 10,000l. on a new leaſe within three years, and to pay a rent of 704l. 2s. 8d. in the firſt year; 2000l. for the ſecond year, and 3190l. for the remainder of a term of 31 years. The leſſees have already expended to the amount of 20,000l. and 2835 acres have been added to the lands already reclaimed, the whole effectually ſecured by a ſtrong embankment.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Hodgſon, of Campſall, Vicar of Eaſt Drayton, in Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Newcombe, of Barmby, near Barnſly.

At York, Mr. Gordon, wine-merchant, to Miſs Scott, both of Gilling, near Richmond.

Mr. T. Triebner, of Leeds, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Triebner, of Hull, to Miſs Rhodes, of Holbeck.

At Hull, Mr. M. Andrew, to Mrs Fearnley, widow of the late Mr. J. Fearnley, merchant.—Mr. J. Berry, to Mrs. Jackſon.—Mr. J. Levitt, of Welton, to Miſs Metley, niece of Mr. O. Kirkbride, merchant.

Died.] At York, in his 72d year, R. Jardine, eſq. late of Louth, in the county of Lincoln.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Sherwood, furrier.—Aged 21, of the ſmall-pox, Miſs Hobſon.—Aged 50, Mrs. Hardcaſtle.—Aged 55, T. Hammond, eſq. brother to G. Hammond, eſq. Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Benſon, wine-merchant.

At Hull, aged 82, after one weeks illneſs, Mrs. Eggleſtone. She had been married to Mr. Eggleſtone 63 years.—Aged 63, Mrs. Twining, relict of the late Rev. J. Twining, formerly miniſter of the Baptiſt congregation in this town. Aged 55, Mr. Theophilus Mitchell, baker.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Beaumont, lighterman.—Aged 83, J. Barrett, eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joſeph Frith, a Quaker. He was a partner in the factory called the ſteam mill grinding wheel, where he having entered a room, and being ſuddenly taken with a ſort of vertigo or dizzineſs, he unfortunately fell among the wheels, and was hurled twice round before the works could be ſtopped; Mr. Frith, was then taken out quite dead, a ſhocking ſpectacle, having his back broke, and being otherwiſe dreadfully mangled. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that when the works were firſt erected, Mr. Frith ordered a partition to be made, for the particular purpoſe of preventing accidents, in the very ſame place where he received his death, and previous to the melancholy accident, was the perſon who had directed it to be taken down. He had returned from the

iſland of Madeira, about ſix months ago, where he had been for the recovery of his health.

Aged 58, Mr. L. Webſter, razor ſmith.—The Rev. C. Chadwick, jun. M.A. under maſter of the grammar ſchool in this town.

At Whitby, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr J. Holmes, hair-dreſſer —Aged 27, Mr. J Gampion.

At Wakefield, aged 67, Mrs. Peterſon.—Aged 60, Mr. Holdſworth, ſincerely regretted as a pattern worthy of imitation, in every relation that makes man dear and uſeful to ſociety; all theſe amiable qualities were adorned with the ſolid piety and humble, but confident, hope of a Chriſtian.

At Bradford, in his 64th year, Mr. T Jones, ſurgeon.—Mr. F. Stabler, linen-draper.

At Doncaſter, aged 36, Mr. R. Revill, coachmaker.

At Malton, aged 20, Miſs Kendall, daughter of Admiral Kendall.

At Burlington Quay, aged 71, Mr. J. Peacock, many years an itinerant preacher in the ſociety of the late Rev. J. Weſtley.

In his 65th year, Mr. T. Thornton, worſted manufacturer, of Little Horton, near Bradford.

At Newton Kyrne, near Tadcaſter, R. Fairfax, eſq. a deſcendant of the ancient Yorkſhire family of that name.

At Pitſmoor, near Sheffield, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Gloſſop.

Aged 67, Mrs. Chapman, of Lockington, near Beverly. Her remains were attended to the grave by 11 of her ſons and daughters, and ſhe had previouſly been deprived by death of 10 children.

In his 73d year, Mr. Moore, an exciſe-officer, at Pudſey, near Leeds.

At Marſke, near Richmond, aged 27, Captain J. Hutton, ſecond ſon of the late J. Hutton, eſq.

In the Weſt Indies, Mr. Sharrow, merchant, of Sheffield.

At Exmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, P. Middleton, eſq. of Hull.

Miſs D. Trapps, ſecond daughter, of F. Trapps, eſq. of Nidd, near Harrowgate.

LANCASHIRE.

The Agricultural Society of the Hundred of Weſt Derby, of which Edward Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. is preſident, in their laſt meeting, after having adjudged a number of ten, ſeven, ſix, five, three, two, and one, guinea premiums, for draining, incloſing, marling moors, cutting furrows, improving high roads, plaſhing fences, ſhewing a bull, rearing calves, &c. &c. offered, among other rewards for the following year, a compenſation to be ſtipulated, and an honorary reward, to any perſon that ſhall produce a map of the hundred, dividing the ſame into its pariſhes and townſhips, and delineating the waſte grounds, ſprings, rivulets, roads, and peculiarities of ſurface—alſo an honorary reward and fifty guineas, for any perſon that ſhall produce a topographical deſcription of the hundred of Weſt Derby—alſo a ſuitable reward for a deſcription of any townſhip in the hundred, and an honorary reward for the next beſt eſſay—alſo a ſilver cup value ſeven guineas, for regaining of land from the ſea or rivers, and ſecuring the ſame from the effects of the tide, not leſs than twenty acres—alſo a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas, for the moſt complete farm-yard—alſo a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas, for planting the greateſt quantity of white thorn or holly hedges, not leſs than 100 perches, of eight yards to the perch, &c. &c. N. B A tenant planting half this quantity is admitted to claim—and as a concluding premium, a piece of plate is offered to the perſon who ſhall ſuggeſt to the ſociety any fact or obſervation, in the nature of an improvement, which may have eſcaped its attention, and which will tend to promote the public good, as connected with the particular views of this ſociety, and according to its preſent eſtabliſhment.

Account of the births, marriages and deaths, regiſtered in the collegiate church in Manchester, for the year 1802. Chriſtenings 3077—marriages 2120—burials 1408.

Regiſter of the laſt year, from the pariſh-church of Rochdale. Chriſtenings 575—burials 452; increaſed in chriſtenings 184; decreaſed in burials 211—marriages 583; increaſed 203. It is rather ſingular, that in the firſt three months of the year 1801, when ſcarcity prevailed, and an infectious diſeaſe raged in conſequence, 259 perſons died in the above pariſh; but in the ſame months of the laſt year, when there was a happy reverſe, only 119 died.

An advertiſement has lately appeared in the Manchester papers, announcing that the turnpike road leading from that town to the market-place in Bolton-le-moors, has lately been ſo far reduced, as not to extend to the length of 11 miles, as formerly, by reaſon of the ſeveral diverſions that have been lately made in the ſaid road.

An ancient ſtone pillar, in a high ſtate of preſervation was found, a few weeks ago in the bed of Artlebeck ſtream or rivulet, at Caton, about four miles from Lancaſter. It is about eight feet high, and bears an inſcription dedicatory to the Emperor Adrian, the concluding line of which is not perfectly legible, but which is ſuppoſed to be in the uſual ſtile of Roman military ſtones. The circumſtance of finding this pillar, confirms the ſuppoſition of a Roman military way having paſſed thro' Lancaſter, (judged to be the *Longovicum*, of the Romans) to *Bremetenacæ*, the Over-burrow of our day.

The toll gates have been lately taken down from the New Bailey Bridge, at Manchester, and the paſſage is thereby rendered free in future.

future. And thus, by a ſpirited ſubſcription, a moſt excellent road was originally formed between the towns, over a broad part of the old river, and which has been ſupported for a number of years, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and the public. Having anſwered all its pe uniary claims, the toll is now given up, and the unobſtructed communication will of courſe be a permanent and general advantage.

It is in contemplation to apply ſhortly to parliament, for an act to incloſe Lancaſter Moor.

From a liſt lately made at Manchester, purſuant to act of parliament, it appears that there are 65 cotton and woollen mills and factories, in that town, which employ 8475 perſons, males and females, weekly. It is to be obſerved, that this liſt is only taken where there are 20 workmen or upwards, employed, and three or more apprentices.

Married] Mr. N. Milne, of the Inner Temple, London, ſecond ſon of N. Milne, eſq. of Preſtwich wood, in this county, to Miſs Colebeck, of Iſlington.

At Cartmel, Mr. J. Braithwayte, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs Andrew, grocer, of Flookburgh.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Wilkinſon, marine inſurance-broker, to Miſs Howard, daughter of Mr. J. Howard, wire-manufacturer.—Mr. J Biddle, merchant, to Miſs S. Fallows.—Mr. J. Bradſhaw, merchant, to Miſs Hil on, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hilton, of London.—J. Taylor, eſq. of Tofthouſe, near Dunchurch, to Miſs Crick, of Iſlington, Liverpool.

At Lancaſter, Mr. E. Hudſon, cabinet-maker, to Miſs E. Skirrow.

At Preſton, Jacob Wood, eſq. of Benſomhouſe, Croydon, to Miſs J. Watſon.

At Liverpool, Capt Andrew, maſter and owner of the ſhip Queen Charlotte, of London, to Mrs. Banton, relict of Mr. E. Banton, merchant, of Lancaſter.—J. Egginton, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Pickering.—Mr. J. Parry, merchant, to Miſs Mac. Gloughton.—Mr. Cyrus Mottrall, merchant, to Mrs. Lodge.—Mr. R. Cunliffe, manufacturer, of Blackburn, to Miſs Bird, of Manchester.

At Ulverſtone, the Rev. J. Harriſon, of Grimſargh, near Preſton, to Miſs Thompſon, daughter of the late Capt. J. Thompſon

At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. T Cunliffe, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Derbyſhire.—Mr. Birdſworth, ſurgeon, of Preſton, ſon of W. Birdſworth, eſq. of Kirkby Lonſdale, to Miſs Carr, daughter of the late Mr. Carr, attorney.—R. Topping, eſq. of Warrington, to Mrs. Bramwell, of Ormſkirk.—Mr. E. Collier, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miſs Bagnall, of Worſley.

Died.] At Lancaſter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thorney, relict of Mr. R. Thorney, cabinet-maker.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Walton, a man generally known and reſpected. He had a body and mind peculiarly and conſtitutionally active, the powers of which had, however, unfortunately, for a few years paſt, been much debilitated by a diſorder with which he had been ſeverely afflicted.

Aged 83, Mrs. M. Bellamy, widow.—Mrs. Greenhow, wife of Mr. W. Greenhow, manufacturer.

In Salford, Mrs. M. Craigie Hamilton, widow of the Rev. G. Hamilton, D.D. late of Cramond, North Britain.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mr. J North, merchant—Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of W. Atkinſon, eſq.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Richardſon, druggiſt.—Aged 70, Mrs. Mozley, mother of Mr. M. L. Mozley, ſilverſmith.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Standen Whiteſide, late of the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies.—Mrs. Burch.—Aged 66, Mrs. Maclean, widow.—Mrs. Diggles.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Chaffers, relict of Mr. R. Chaffers, china manufacturer—Aged 85, Mrs. Holywell—Mr. T. Blundell.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Mott, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Stagg, relict of Mr. W. Stagg, attorney.—Miſs Hodgſon.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. H. Moore, merchant.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Kitchin, broker.

At Blackburn, aged 72, Mrs. Jameſon.

At Ulverſtone, aged 45, Mr. J. Fell, brazier.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Lyon, printer and bookſeller.

At Preſton, aged 77, Mr. Fenton, formerly of Leeds.

At Middlewich, in his 97th year, W. Seaman, eſq.

Mr. W. Pownall, of the Unicorn inn, Altrincham.—Aged 17, Miſs Hilton, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Hilton, eſq. of Pennington, near Leigh.

Lately, in the iſland of Jamaica, Captain J. Corleſs, of the ſhip, Indian Trader, of Liverpool.

In London, Mrs. E. Blackburn, relict of the late Mr. J. Blackburn, pawnbroker, of Liverpool.

At Everton, of a decline, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Donnovan, daughter of J. Donnovan, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

Mrs. M. Hallwell, of Hulme, near Manchester.

At the Ewood, near Blackburn, of a conſumptive malady, aged 22, Miſs J. Hand.

At Blackpool, aged 28, Mr. W. Forſhaw, warehouſeman, of the city of London, ſon of Mr. Forſhaw, of the former place.

Aged 25, Mr. Ichabod Eccles, junior, of Lower Darwen, near Blackburn.—Aged 60, Mr. Dampe Clayton, one of the oldeſt publicans in the hundred, having for many years kept the Duke William public houſe, at Moulden Water Bridge, near Blackburn.

At Brompton, near London, aged 19, Mr. T. Hibbert, 2d ſon of S. Hibbert, eſq. merchant, in Manchester.

At Aſhton under Line, Mrs. Buckley, widow.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Maſon, widow, of Farnworth, near Bolton.

In his 67th year, the Rev. H. Heathcote, rector of Walton upon the Hill, near Liverpool.—Mrs. Beetenſon, wife of Dr. Samuel Beetenſon.

On the 16th of November laſt, in the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. J. Jackſon, merchant, in the firm of Meſſrs. John and Richard Jackſon, formerly of Lancaſter.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. N. Marſh, of Brinſophouſe, Weſt Houghton, to Miſs Burrows, of Ince.

At Cheſter, Mr. Waring, broker, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Worrall.—Mr. J. Jones, high-conſtable of the city juriſdiction, to Mrs. Parſonage, of the Roebuck public-houſe.—Mr. J. Griffith, of Wepre, to Miſs A. Eaton.—Mr. T. Harbridge, of Holdſworth, to Miſs Harriſon, ſiſter to Mr. Harriſon, ſurgeon.—Mr. Dicas, attorney, to Miſs Laycroft.—Mr. C. Haſwell, junior, of the Hop-pole inn, to Miſs M. Ankers.—Mr. J. Grace, grocer, to Miſs Davies, daughter of the late Mr. Davies, whiteſmith.

At Hanmer, the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, to Miſs Hanmer, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. of Bettisfield park, Flintſhire.

In the Iſle of Man, J. Lucas, eſq. to Miſs Chriſtian, daughter of the Honorable and Reverend Mr. Chriſtian, vicar general of the dioceſe.

Died.] At Cheſter, Miſs White, eldeſt daughter of Mr. White, taylor.—The Rev. W. Davies, vicar of St. Martin's, Salop.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. W. Edwards, grocer.—Mrs. Haſſall, wife of Mr. Haſſall, tidewaiter.

Aged 76, Mr. W. Gittins, for nearly 50 years a choriſter in the Cheſter Cathedral. His funeral interment was attended by all his brother choriſters, who, out of reſpect to his memory, ſang the very beautiful anthem, compoſed by Dr. Boyce, beginning, "If we believe that Jeſus died."

In her 77th year, Mrs. Haſſall, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Aged 90, Mrs. Allcock, mother of Mr. R. Allcock, whiteſmith.—Mr. Davies, taylor.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. T. Jones, of the Linen-hall.—Mrs. Pawton, relict of the late T. Pawton, eſq. banker.

At Macclesfield, ſuddenly, Mr. S. Goodwyn, one of the proprietors of the coaches that run between Mancheſter and London. He had retired to reſt, the preceding night, apparently in perfect health, and in the morning was found in that ſtate, to which we muſt all ſooner or later return. It is no leſs ſingular than true, that an old waiter of Mr. Goodwyn's, who had long and faithfully ſerved him in that capacity, has often, in a ſtrange ſort of preſentiment, declared that "when his maſter died, he ſhould die too;" wonderful to relate, the old man, whoſe name was Joſeph, only ſurvived his maſter one day!

At Tarporley, Mrs. Young, relict of the late Capt Young.

At Acton, near Nantwich, Mr. Timmis.

At Hope, in Flintſhire, aged 40, Mrs. Hope, widow.

At Hargrave, near Cheſter, Mrs. Allen, late of the Crown inn, Nantwich.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, T. Cotgreave, eſq. of Tarvin.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. C. Roberts, widow.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. S. Hickling, druggiſt, to Miſs Holliwell.

At Spondon, G. Chappell, eſq. of Orſton, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs M. Wright, youngeſt daughter of the late J. Wright, eſq. of Derby.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. T. Oddy, of Bubnell-hall, near Baſſlow, to Miſs Fernell, of Springhouſe, near Cheſterfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 34, Mr. H. Clarke, Horrocks.—Aged 54, Mrs. Wheeldon.—Aged 44, Mr. W. Duke.

At Buxton, Mr. G. Lomas; a man whoſe loſs is much regretted by the farmers, &c. in the vicinity, for his very extenſive and accurate knowledge in the uſeful art of farriery.

At Cheſterfield, in his 40th year, Mr. R. Auld, liquor merchant, ſincerely lamented by his relatives and friends, and by the poor in particular, to whom he was a kind and liberal benefactor.

Advanced in years, Miſs Walker, a maiden lady.

At Wirkſworth, Mr. Nuttall, of the Crown inn.—Mr. G. Potter.

At Matlock, Mr. T. Lowe.—Mr. N. Porteus, of Buxton.

At Aſhbourne, aged 58, Mr. E. Bradbury, hoſier.

Aged 83, Alpheus Burgin, gent. of Shardlow.—Aged 75, Mrs. Holmes, of Newton Solney.—Miſs M. Soreſby, of Brailsford

At Wingfield Park, aged 100 years, Mrs. Orme.

At Norton, J. Read, eſq. formerly of Sheffield.

Miſs Wright, of Culthorpe-hall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Bigſby, attorney, to Miſs S. Bray.—Mr. N. Need, jun. to Miſs Ridgard, daughter of Mr. Ridgard, timber-merchant, of Gainſborough.—Mr. C. Pearſon, ſadler, to Miſs Herrick.—Mr. H. Green, liquor merchant, to Miſs Sheldon.—Mr. Marriott, hoſier, to Miſs M. Brown.

At Newark, Mr. Hage, printer and bookſeller, to Mrs. Holt.

At Colwick, Mr. Morley, of Nottingham, to Miſs Wood.—Mr. Milner, to Miſs Morries,

both of Gamſtone.—C. Bowns, eſq. of Darley-hall, near Barnſley, to Miſs Whirledge, of Bagthorpe-houſe, near Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged about 92, Mr. T. James, hoſier. He had been upwards of 70 years a burgeſs of this town.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Wilcox.—Mrs. Chapman, of the Trent Bridge.

In an advanced age, Mr. Linney, breeches maker. He was attending the duties of his occupation in his ſhop, apparently in his uſual ſtate of good health, when he was ſuddenly ſeized with a dizzineſs in his brain, which terminated his exiſtence in the ſhort period of two hours.

At Newark, Mrs. Pennell, wife of the Rev. Dr. Pennel, vicar.

At Southwell, aged 67, Mr. J. Toddington, an opulent grazier.

At Basford, Mrs. Smith.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, Mr. Whyman, an opulent farmer.

At Arnold, Mr. Bryan, farmer.—Aged 91, Mr. Jones.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Ragg, farmer.—Mr. J. King, of Kempſtone.—Aged 67, Mr. Pinegar, farmer, of Codnor.

In London, aged 17, Miſs Holmes, daughter of Mr. Holmes, ſurgeon, &c. of Bingham, in this county.

At Carcolſtone, near Bingham, Mr. F. Blagg, ſurgeon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Zealby, Mr. J. Cropper, paper-maker, of Sleaford, to Miſs S. Clarke.

At Gainſborough, Capt. S. Crabtree, of the ſhip Phoſphorus, a Newcaſtle trader, to Miſs Laughton.

At Barton, J. Goodwyn, eſq. of Brigg, to Miſs Bennett.

At Louth, Mr. Soulby, ſurgeon, to Miſs Barton.

At Boſton, C. Hill, eſq. to Miſs Claypon, eldeſt daughter of B. Claypon, eſq. banker.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. R. Tomlin, butcher. He was naturally a very quiet inoffenſive man, but had been unfortunately preſſed into the ſea ſervice during the late war, and came to reſide in Lincoln, in a bad ſtate of health, about ſix months ago.

Aged 70, Mr. T. Brockſop, gunſmith and cutler.—Aged 27, Mrs. Pinder.

At Boſton, aged 24, Mrs. C. Bloye.—Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, merchant.

At Stamford, aged 57, Mr. T. Peake, butcher.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Harriſon, maſter of the Queen's Head public houſe.—Aged 72, Mrs. P. Hepburne, a maiden lady.—Aged 84, Mrs. White, widow.—Aged 70, Mr. Lion, baſket maker, and one of the ſociety of ringers. After his interment, a ſolemn dumb peal was rung, in reſpect to his memory, on the beautiful bells of St. Mary's.

At Horncaſtle, ſuddenly, Mrs. Pennel, widow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Gadſby, watchmaker, &c. to Miſs Ward.—Mr. J. Forſell, to Miſs Coltman, daughter of Mr. Coltman, draper.—Mr. J. Barrenger, of Ravenſtone, Bucks, to Miſs Timſon.—Mr. Davie, hoſier, to Miſs Rawſon, daughter of Mr. J. Rawſon, hoſier.

Mr. J. Thorne, frame work knitter, to Mrs. Templeton, both of Thorpe, near Loughboro'.

At Thurcaſton, Mr. J. Goode, jun. of Caſſington, to Miſs Thornton, of Cropſton.

In London, Mr. H. Cooper, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Cragg, of Friday-ſtreet.

At Netherſeal, Mr. Lea, of Stapenhill, to Miſs Capenhurſt.

At Aſton, Mr. T. Freeman, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Palmer.

Mr. Nodes, druggiſt, &c. of Melton, to Miſs Floar, of Whiſſendine, Rutland.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Miſs Barrat, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Barrat, hoſier.—Mr. Boulton, hoſier.—Mr. Ald. Mallett, tinman.

In his 66th year, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with patient fortitude and pious reſignation, Mr. John Throſby, many years clerk of St. Martin's, and a well-known writer. He inherited from nature a ſtrong natural genius, which had not, however, been much cultured by education; and during the viciſſitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himſelf not a little conſpicuous, as the author of the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, of Leiceſterſhire Excurſions, and as the Editor of Thoroton's Hiſtory of Nottinghamſhire. He attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which ultimately anſwered his, perhaps, over-anxious purpoſe; and his laſt days were partly ſhaded with penury and diſappointment, and would have been more ſo, but for the aſſiſtance of ſome friends who knew his worth, and juſtly appreciated his character as a man of genuine integrity.

At Medbourne, in his 90th year, Mr. T. Deacon, farmer: an honeſt man, a good neighbour, and a virtuous and patient Chriſtian.

At South Kilworth, Mr. R. Hill, timber-merchant.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſall, Mr. J. Underhill, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs Blackham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Blackham.

Mr. W. Johnſon, agent to the Liverpool water-works, to Miſs Stone, of Cobridge, near Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Mr. J. Munſlow, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Garmſon, of Dean's-hall, Brewood, Staffordſhire.—E. Clarke, eſq. of Stafford, to Miſs Cope, of Liverpool.—Mr. Powell, ironmonger, of Biſhop's Caſtle, to Miſs Turley, of Wolverhampton.

At Litchfield, J. L. Mayne, A. B. of Aſton Villa, near Birmingham, to Miſs M. Talkington.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 30, Mr. Wm. Drewry.

At

At Tamworth, Mr. Harper, an eminent attorney.

At Lucca, in Italy, Mr. R. Fitzherbert, 4th ſon of T. Fitzherbert, eſq. of Swinnerton, in this county.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Barker, relict of J. Barker, eſq.

Aged 93, Mrs. Birch, widow, of Lapley.

At Compton, Mr. B. Wilkes, ſon of the late Mr. R. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, Mr. Thacker.—Mr. Rudge, ſenior, organiſt.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. H. Smith, attorney.

In Wedneſbury, at his ſon's houſe, Mr. Simmons, late of Pirton.

At Walſall, Mrs. Adams.

At Shuſtock, aged 68, Mr. W. Buſh, ſen. the original inventor of double ploughs.

At Penkridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Devey, relict of Mr. Devey, formerly a ſurgeon of that place.

At Atherſtone, aged 76, Mr. W. Nurthall, ſenior, fellmonger.—Miſs C. Holland.—Mr. Hart, of Ranton-hall, near Stafford.

At Breewood, after an illneſs of leſs than 24 hours, aged 66, Mrs. A. Fieldhouſe.

At her brother's houſe, near Blackburn, in her 22d year, Miſs J. Hand, daughter of the late C. Hand, eſq. of Park-hall, in this county.—Mr. Storar, of Pipe Ridware.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Lately, at a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, the object of which was to build a free church, (which is much wanted) for the uſe of the labouring claſſes in that populous town, the ſum of 3000l. was ſubſcribed for that deſirable and laudable purpoſe. Mr. Inge, of Litchfield, has generouſly given a ſcite of land to erect the church on, and the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry has, very kindly and condeſcendingly, offered to annex a prebend to it, of the cathedral church of Litchfield.

I. Hawkins Brown, eſq. and the Rev. T. Gisborne, executors of the late Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. have made an offer of 500l. out of the ſums bequeathed by the late Mr Hawkins for charitable uſes, towards the aforeſaid purpoſe of building a free church in Birmingham.

Married.] At Birmingham, G. Lipſcombe, eſq. ſurgeon, and deputy recorder of Warwick, to Mrs. Hopkins, late of Stratford-upon-Avon.—J. Meggitt, eſq. a native of Florence, to Miſs L. Clark, daughter of Mr. J. Clark, organiſt.—Mr. J. Shelton, timber-merchant, to Miſs A. Griffin.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Eborall, to Miſs M. Waterfall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Harris.—Mr. J. Bellamy, wire-worker.—Aged 65, Mr. G. Complin.—Mr. R. Williamſon.—Mrs. Hervey, wife of Mr. Hervey, factor—Mr. S Budd, baker.—Aged 78, Mrs. Phœbe Griffith, widow of the late Mr. J. Griffith, of Kidderminſter.—Mr. W. Taylor, an eminent builder.—Mr. Rolliſon, of the Phœnix public houſe.—Aged 35, Mrs. S. Dodd, wife of Mr. J. Dodd, ſurperviſor of exciſe.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Hayes.—Aged 67, Mrs. Dowler, late of Moſeley.

At Bath, W. Tenant, eſq. of Little Aſton, a gentleman in whoſe character were happily combined, a reſpectable ſhare of learning, ſcience, humour, and a love of whatever is uſeful or ornamented with the genuine ſpirit of ſocial intercourſe and true old Engliſh hoſpitality.

At Kington, aged 80, Mrs. Southall, relict of the late Rev. H. Southall, rector.

At Mancetter, Mrs. Downing, widow, late of Coventry.

Aged 51, Mrs. S. Cartwright, of the Dudley's Arms inn, Himley.

At King's Bromley, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Sutton.

At Harbonne, in her 65th year, Mrs. M. Betſon.—H. Couchman, ſen. eſq. of Temple Balſall.—Mrs. Tilley, of Tividale.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Jones, barge owner, to Mrs. Yardley.—Mr. Crompton, to Miſs E. Hill.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. E. Evans, tanner, of Wrexham, to Miſs M. Hilditch, of Treflitch, near Oſweſtry.—Mr. R. Langford, of Prees, to Miſs Wood, of Whitchurch.—The Rev. W. Cox, rector of Bemerton, to Mrs. Yeldham, widow, of T. Yeldham, eſq. a Ruſſia merchant.—Mr. J. Cropper, baker, of Ludlow, to Mrs. E. Poole, of Shrewſbury.—Mr. S. Parker, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Wright, daughter, of Mr. Wright, bookſeller.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Jones, formerly of this town, he had however, for ſome years paſt reſided in the Weſt Indies as a planter, but had lately returned to Shrewſbury.

Mr. S. Hunter.—Aged 26, of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Davies, taylor.—Mr. S. Humphreyſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Humphreyſon, ſhoemaker.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Minſhall, many years landlady of the Bell inn.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, town clerk.—In his 64th year, very ſuddenly, ſoon after his retiring to bed, Mr. G. Brown, formerly an eminent trader on the river Severn.

At Elleſmere, Mrs. M. Davies.

At Oſweſtry, in his 80th year, Mr. Whitehurſt, late of Chirk.—Mrs. Racket, wife of Mr. Racket, painter.

The Rev. T. Edwards, vicar of Oſweſtry, Dean of Marchia in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and juſtice of peace for this county.—Mrs. Marſh, wife of the Reverend Mr. Marſh, of Hope Bowdler.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Forbes.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Wilſon, of the High-gate public houſe.—Miſs Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. R. Edwards, plumber.—Mr. J. Dodd, formerly of Shrewſbury. He was found

found dead in his bed at the White Lion inn, and is ſuppoſed to have expired in his ſleep.

Mrs. M. Lea, ſiſter of the late Rev. Mr. Lea, of Acton Burnell.--In her 94th year, Mrs. Meredith, of Coleham.

At Aſtley Abbots, near Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Dukes, formerly maſter of the Pig and Caſtle inn, in Bridgnorth; a facetious companion, and a man of reſpectable conduct through life.

Mr. Sankey, of Clunn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blockley, the Hon. and Rev. C. Ruſhout, ſon of the late Lord Northwick, to Lady Caroline Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

In London, the Rev. W. Digby, of Offenham, in this county, to the Hon. Miſs C. E. Digby.

At Elſersfield, Mr. Simpſon, brewer, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Jeffs.

Mr. S. Wagſtaff, of Caldwall, near Kidderminſter, to Miſs R. Smith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. Scott, coal-merchant and iron maſter, of Tipton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. A. Winter, watchmaker, to Miſs Cooke.

At Machynlleth, Montgomeryſhire, E. Pritchard, eſq. of Geniarth, to Miſs Parry, of Aberyſtwyth.

At Chepſtow, G. C. Pulling, eſq. capt. in the royal navy, to Miſs Moſer.

Died.] At Hereford, ſuddenly in his 48th year, Mr. Jones, of the Black Swan inn. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Knapp.

At Leominſter, ſuddenly, at the Preſbyterian chapel, aged about 65 years, the Rev. W. Llewellyn. Mr. Llewellyn had but juſt concluded an excellent diſcourſe, when he gently ſtooped forwards in the pulpit and expired without a groan. During the long courſe of his miniſtry to the congregation, he had publiſhed a number of religious books and uſeful tracts.

At Haywood, near Hereford, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Tully.

At Kilmaenllwyd, Carmarthen, J. Rees, eſq. deputy lieutenant and magiſtrate for the county.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Smith, of Upper Breinton, near Hereford.—Miſs Pierce, of the Tanbrook, near Hereford.

At Tarrington, in his 78th year, Mr. Edwards, agent in the family of the Hon. E. Foley, for upwards of half a century, univerſally reſpected for the purity, ſincerity, and benevolence of his character.

At the Brook-houſe, near Bromyard, Mr. N. Smith, an eminent hop-planter.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Lane, of Nerton, near Bromyard.

At Kington, Mr. J. Young.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Leominſter, in her 61ſt year, Miſs Harris, formerly miſtreſs of a large boarding-ſchool, in Worceſter.

At Crowdale, Breconſhire, in his 86th year, J. Davis, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Reverend W. Frown, of Woodſtock, to Miſs E. Frith, of Kentiſh-town, Middleſex.

At Oxford, Mr. T. Smith, mercer, to Miſs Swift.—Mr. T. Wayce, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, to Miſs S. Brockleſby.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. E. Hickman, wife of Mr. R. Hickman, jeweller.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Tubb, widow.—Aged 83, Mrs. S. Stanton, wife of Mr. T. Stanton, coach-maker.

At Bletchingdon, the Reverend Dr. Bracken, rector of that pariſh, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He was greatly eſteemed as an exemplary pariſh prieſt, and an active magiſtrate.

At Burford, ſuddenly; in his 43d year, Mr. R. Tuckwell, hop and ſeed merchant.

At Bampton, Mr. Walker, ſurgeon and apothecary.

In his 80th year, the Rev. H. Bright, A.M. vicar of Chedlehampton, in Devonſhire, and formerly maſter of the free-ſchool, in Abingdon, and of New College School, in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At Dunſten, Miſs C. Chamberlayne, 2d daughter of the late Sir James Chamberlayne, bart. a ſincere friend to the poor, and much reſpected in the particular pariſh wherein ſhe lived.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Callis, of Mears Aſhby, to Miſs M. Sibley, of Harrington.—Mr. J. Nurſery, an eminent farmer, to Miſs S. Coleman, both of Deſborough.

At Long Buckby, Mr. T. Mawby, to Miſs Marriott.

At Boughton, Mr. W. Billings, grazier, of Great Harrowden, to Miſs Froſt.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, a prebendary of the cathedral.—In her 56th year, Mrs. Hake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hake. She was dreſſing to go out upon a viſit, when ſhe was arreſted by a convulſive fit of ſuch violence, that ſhe expired in a very ſhort time.

In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Bigland, relict of E. Bigland, eſq.

At Bedford, Mr. W. Watkins, an eminent merchant, and treaſurer for the county of Bedford.

At Oundle, Mrs. E. Wood.—Aged 91, Mrs. Hill.

At Staverton, aged 67, Mrs. A. Downes.

At Hoddeſdon, Herts, in his 77th year, Dr. Breton.

At Stoke Doyle, in his 27ſt year, Mr. W. L. Capron, eldeſt ſon of Mr. T. Capron, late of Northampton.

At Bromham, Bedfordſhire, Mrs. Richards, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Richards, vicar of that pariſh.—Mrs. Lettle, of Hemington, near Oundle.

In

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. S. Redgrave, of Boughton, near Northampton. His premature death is ſincerely regretted by his relatives and friends, who highly eſteemed him as an affectionate huſband, an indulgent father, a generous maſter, and a ſincere friend.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wilſhire, ſurgeon, of Weathersfield, in Eſſex, to Miſs Wedd, of Foulmire, in this county.

At Cambridge, Mr. Browning, ſtable-keeper, to Miſs Carter, daughter of Mr. T. Carter, carpenter.—Mr. J. Rogers, of Potton, to Miſs A. Thompſon.

At Sutton, in the iſle of Ely, Mr. Holmes, jun. to Miſs Brown.

At Ely, Mr. H. Wilks, grocer, to Miſs M. Freeman.—Mr. Luddington, farmer, to Miſs Freeman, daughter of Mr. Freeman, wool-comber.—The Rev. J. Shepherd, diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs E. Clarke, of Burwell.—Mr. J. Welldon, butcher, of Chatteris, to Miſs M. Skeels, daughter of Mr. T. Skeels, an opulent butcher and grazier.

At Ridgemont, in Bedfordſhire, the Rev. E. Tangueray, late of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Aveling, of Milbrook, in Bedfordſhire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. R. Barber, butler of Trinity-hall.—Miſs M. Freeman, daughter of the late Mr. C. Freeman, well-known as an ingenious painter.—Mr. J. Watſon, maſter of the Bell public houſe.—In his 75th year, Mr. J. Apſey.—Mrs. Riddle, of the Anchor public houſe.—Aged 68, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. G. Mead, combination waiter at Emanuel College.—Mr. Wright, in partnerſhip with Mr. Caſburne, merchant.—Mr. R. Widnell, 2d cook in King's College.

At Ely, Mrs. Pigott, wife of Mr. B. Pigott, attorney.

At Newmarket, Mr. B. Kerry, farrier.

At Huntingdon, in his 78th year, the Rev. R. Hodſon, M. A. rector of All Saints, &c. in that borough, and prebendary of Lincoln.—Mr. M. Garner.

At Hardwicke, Mrs. Stittle, wife of the Rev. J. Stittle, miniſter of the Green-ſtreet meeting-houſe, in Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Favell, vicar of Alconbury, Huntingdonſhire.

At Ramſey, in his 55th year, the Rev. T. Whiſton, M.A. rector of Stoke Ferry, in Norfolk.

NORFOLK.

Married.] In London, J. H. Lamotte, eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs M. Raynes, of New Buckenham.—C. M. Balders, eſq. of Weſt Barſham in this county, to the Hon. Miſs Hare, daughter of Lord Eaniſmore.

Mr. B. Huggin, general ſhopkeeper, of Aſhwell Thorpe, to Miſs A. Smith, of Wymondham.—Captain J. Hare, of Yarmouth, to Miſs Cordy, of Norwich.—Mr. R. Robinſon, linen-draper, of North Walſham, to Miſs S. Angel, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Angel, currier, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Smith, ſurgeon, of Gorleſtone, to Miſs Clifton, daughter of Mr. Clifton, of the Cuſtom-houſe, Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 21, Miſs Tagg.—Aged 67, Mrs. A. Lewis, mother of Mrs. Boyce.—In her 84th year, Mrs. S. Rowling, for twenty-five years a faithful domeſtic in the family of the late J. Slaney, eſq.—Aged 68, T. Elwyn, eſq.—Aged 51, Miſs M. Gilbert.—Aged 20, Miſs E. Pye.—Mr. R. Emperor, maſter of the ſawyers, public-houſe.—Suddenly, in his 71ſt year, Mr. N. Springall.—Aged 39, Mrs. Love, wife of Mr. R. Love, plumber and glazier.—Aged 50, Mr. G. Starry, whiteſmith.—In her 80th year Mrs H. Beloe, relict of Mr. W. Beloe, chinaman.—Aged 29, Mrs. Grant.—Aged 29, Miſs Hammond.—In her 46th year, Mrs. J. Walne.—Aged 64, Mr. R. Scott, one of the city ſurgeons.—Aged 53, Mrs. Hill, widow and baker.—Aged 55, Mrs. R Winter.—Aged 46, Mrs. M. Hamilton.—Miſs S. Martin.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Stannard, twenty-five years engineer of the city.

At Lynn, Mr. H. Stout, a man noted for ſome eccentricities of character, but nevertheleſs of an intrepid independent ſpirit; inflexibly attached to the cauſe of civil and political liberty, and nobly inſpired by the moſt fervent deteſtation of tyranny and corruption, under whatever colour or maſk it might appear.

In his 22d year, Mr. R. Caſe, youngeſt ſon of W. Caſe, eſq.

At Swaffham, aged 91, Mr. S. Barker, linen-weaver.

At Yarmouth, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Dryden, many years agent to the London traders from Symond's wharf to this port. He fell down in a fit on the quay, and inſtantly expired.

Mr. N. Reynolds, of the George public-houſe.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. W. Harris.—Aged 25, Mrs. Hatcher, wife of Mr. Hatcher, painter.

In his 56th year, Mr. S. Hart, ſilverſmith. He was a reſpectable Jew, and had reſided in this town near forty years.

Aged 41, Mrs. S. Briant, wife of Captain Briant.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Colman, one of the coal-meters of this port.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Tills, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of the town.

In his 63d year, the Rev. J. Woodford, rector of Weſton.

Aged 61, Mr. Johnſon, formerly a farmer, at Warham.—Aged 66, Mr. G. Brown, farmer, of Thurſton.—Aged 63, greatly regretted, the Rev. J. Twells, rector of Caſton, in this county. He had not alighted from his horſe many minutes before he fell down and expired.

At Wells, in her 47th year, Mrs. Hill, wife of J. Hill, jun. eſq. This excellent woman

woman was the beſt of wives to her huſband, and a never-failing friend to the poor.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Capt. R. Cole, to Miſs Pryke.

At Ixworth, Mr. Barker, ſurgeon, to Miſs Goldſmith.

Mr. J. Aldrich, brewer, of Stowmarket, to Miſs M. Cobbold, of Ipſwich.—T. Mann, eſq. to Miſs M. Self, both of Sibton White Houſe.—Mr. J. Briggs Morphew, of St. Edmundsbury, to Miſs P. Barton, of Yarmouth.

At Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, T. Hunter, jun. eſq. late of Beccles, in this county, to lady Honoria Pelham, an heireſs, in poſſeſſion of a fortune amounting to one hundred thouſand pounds.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Mr. Gudgeon, watchmaker.—Mrs. Wilſon, wife of T. Wilſon, gentleman.—Aged 18, Mr. J. Gunnell, late apprentice to Mr. Rackham, bookſeller.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Johnſon, one of the ſociety of Quakers—Mr. Groves, formerly a contractor for hay and corn for the barracks in this town.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of P. Clarke, eſq. a generous benefactreſs to the girls of the green ſchool in this town, and indeed to the poor of every claſs.

Mr. T. Norcutt, attorney and deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

Aged 58, the Rev. J. Garrett, A.B. vicar of Kenton in this county.—Mrs. Fiſher, of Ouſden.

At Loweſtoft, aged 81, P. Walker, gentleman.—Aged 25, Miſs S. Seaman.—In his 80th year, Mr. D. Dann, near 60 years a peruke-maker in the town.—Aged 48, Mrs. Brame, wife of Mr. Brame, pilot.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Ruſt, widow.

At his houſe in Bath, P. Champion Creſpigny, eſq. formerly M.P. for Aldburgh, in this county.

At Saxmundham, Mr. J. Booth, ſtonemaſon.—T. Brand, eſq. of Polſtead Hall.

At Woodbridge, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Sheppard.—In an advanted age, Mrs. Kerridge, widow.

At Cavendiſh, Mrs. Jay.

Aged 86, Mr. T. Thurſton, farmer, at Wingfield.—In her 50th year, Mrs. Fuller, of Brandon.—Aged 46, J. Oliver, eſq of Hawkedon Hall.

At Southwold, in his 70th year, John Robinſon, eſq. a gentleman equally reputable for his public principles and private integrity, and, for near half a century, at the head of that corporation. To an irreproachable conduct, he joined activity of mind and a ſound judgment; he poſſeſſed the confidence and eſteem of all the reſpectable part of the neighbourhood, and was for many years looked up to by his inferiors, as their beſt friend and benefactor in the hour of difficulty or diſtreſs; and few there were, in the place of his reſidence who did not, at one time or another, experience his good offices.

KENT.

Married.] At Ramſgate, Mr. G. Collin, to Miſs M. May.

At Canterbury, Mr. M. Devine, to Mrs. J. Edwards, after a tender courtſhip of more than thirty years. The bride is upwards of 70 years of age, as is her enamoured paramour.

Mr. Waterman, attorney, of Tenterden, to Miſs S. Hope, of Smallhithe.

At Chatham, Capt. Holder, of the royal navy, to Miſs Troy.

At Birchington, Mr. T. Till, grazier, to Miſs M. Eagleton, daughter of Mr. R. Eagleton, grazier, of Minſter, in the Iſle of Sheppy.—Mr. J. Beer, of Nonnington, to Miſs A. Spearpoint, of Eythorne.—Mr. J. King, ſhip-builder, of Dover, to Miſs Boſtock, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Millis.—Aged 23, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. J. Warner, linen-draper.—Aged 75, Mrs. Stagg

The Rev. W. Gregory, vicar of St. Coſmus Blean, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital. He was a gentleman highly reſpected for his numerous virtues, both in public and private life. The elegance and piety of his diſcourſes frequently drew together a very numerous and reſpectable congregation. To his family he was an excellent parent, and to the poor a real friend.

Mr. Nott, ſen.—Aged 29, Mrs. Storrs, wife of Quarter-maſter Storrs, of the Cavalry-barracks.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, late miniſter of the Preſbyterian congregation in this city; over which he had preſided fifty years, but who had lately retired from the paſtoral office, induced by age and infirmity. His upright character and conciliating manners juſtly endeared him to his friends and acquaintance; and he had many penſioners among the poor, whom he has not forgotten in his laſt bequeſt.

In her 37th year, Mrs. Hobbs, wife of Mr. W. Hobbs, grocer. She formerly ſuffered, without a groan, for five hours, without the intermiſſion of ten minutes, the painful operation of being trepanned ſeven different times. On the 18th of May laſt, ſhe loſt twelve quarts of water, by tapping for the dropſy; and on the 22d of June, underwent a ſecond operation, when ſhe loſt the ſame quantity of water.

At Rocheſter, the Rev. Mr. Bathurſt, a minor canon of the cathedral, and vicar of St. Margaret's church.

Meſſrs. Wright, Nower, and White, returning from a ſhooting party on the river, the boat unfortunately over-ſet, while they were in the act of getting aſhore; the other gentlemen and two boys were ſaved. Mr. J. Wright was the town-gaoler and ſerjeant at mace. His loſs is much lamented by his numerous

merous friends, particularly for his humane attention to thoſe, who, through misfortune or depravity of mind, were placed under his protection. Mr. Nower, a young man, and juſt on the point of marriage, is ſincerely regretted. Mr. White had no relation in Rocheſter, but was highly reſpected for the ſimplicity of his heart and the urbanity of his manners. On ſearching him, a gooſe was found in his coat pocket, (part of the produce of the day's ſport) his gold watch was in his fob, without a chain, and about 5l. in his other pockets. This lamentable accident happened on the river Medway, oppoſite to Mr. Horn's platform.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Brook, to Miſs A. Hicks.

At Chicheſter, Mr. W. Tireman, a purſer in the navy, to Miſs Sharpe.—Capt. Smook, of the 18th regiment of foot, to Miſs Woods.—Mr. W. Robinſon, of Bartlett's-buildings, London, to Miſs Ridge.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 44, Mr. Elliott, perfumer.—Aged 94, Mr. E. Trimbee.

At Chicheſter, aged 84, Mr. J. Lacey. It is remarkable that Mr. Lacey had abſtained from the uſe of wine and all ſpirituous liquors, during the whole courſe of his long life.

At Cuckfield, advanced in years, —— Gatland, eſq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Lieutenant Tucker, of the navy, to Miſs Eldridge, daughter of Mr. T. Eldridge, timber-merchant.

At Wincheſter, Mr. Lampard, ſhoemaker, to Miſs M. May, late miſtreſs of a young ladies' boarding-ſchool, in this city.—Mr. Titheridge, cooper, to Miſs M. Wheeler.—The Rev. J. Poore, of Redbridge, to Miſs Stroud, of Reading, Berkſhire.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Gilbert, hair-dreſſer.—Mr. Haſlock, cutler.—Mr. Steele, father, of Mr. Steele, merchant.—Mr. Taylor, plaſterer.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Saliſbury, J. Blake, eſq. formerly of Eſſex-ſtreet in the Strand, London.

At Bradford, in his 60th year, Mr. W. Mundy, clothier.—Aged 81, Mrs. Long, of Whaddon-houſe, near South Wraxhall.

W. Aldrige Ballard, eſq of Bratton.—Mrs. Jeboalt, widow, and ſiſter to Meſſrs. Banks, of Saliſbury.

[*Particulars relative to the Rev. John Marks Moffatt, a Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſter, whoſe death was briefly noticed in our laſt.*—He has left, beſide many other friends in different parts of the kingdom, by whom he was moſt highly beloved and reſpected, a diſconſolate widow and ſeven children to lament his loſs. To give a juſt epitome of his character, let it ſuffice to obſerve, that among the modern profeſſors or teachers of Chriſtianity, it may not be eaſy to point out the perſon, who, in temper and life, has borne a nearer reſemblance to his Saviour. Although he held ſome doctrines, which are now exploded by many Chriſtians, yet on his mind they appeared not to have the effect of ſouring his diſpoſition, diminiſhing his candour, or contracting the limits of his kind offices or benevolence. In his two principal works* every reader may perceive, that the principle in his mind, which was paramount to every other, was a zeal for the glory of his maker, the cauſe of genuine goodneſs, and the beſt intereſts, both temporal and eternal, of mankind. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing for the preſs a Hiſtory of Malmeſbury, which was left in a ſtate almoſt ready for printing, and is intended for publication. The ſale of this work, it is hoped, will be promoted by all who knew the excellence of the author's character, out of reſpect to his memory, and for the benefit of his family. Friends cannot reſtore the invaluable huſband, parent, inſtructor, and guardian, who is removed for ever; but by their bounty they can aid the exertions of the widow and her fatherleſs offſpring, to procure that ſubſiſtence, which was for the moſt part, derived from the uſeful and honourable labours of the deceaſed.]

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Y. Willars, to Miſs North, daughter of Mr. North, brandy merchant, of High Street, Southwark. The Rev. Mr. Poore, to Miſs Stroud.—Alſo Mr Shackle, of Earley, to Miſs A. Stroud.—Mr. Maggs, linen-draper, to Miſs Copeland, daughter of Mr. Copeland, dealer in china.—Captain Dranby, to Lady Hayward, relict of Sir Thomas Hayward, of Carſwell, and daughter of Sir James Harrington, bart.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Southgate, wife of Mr. Southgate. A lady poſſeſſed of an amiable diſpoſition, perfect integrity and every domeſtic virtue. Her behaviour was engaging, her manners gentle, and her heart benevolent and good.

At Farnham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Swarbreck, relict of J. Swarbreck, eſq. late of Wokingham, in this county.

At Newbury, Mr. Twitchin, grocer, and one of the body corporate. He was generally reſpected as a man of exemplary character. Mr. Mancey, of Swallowfield.—In his 85th year, J. Head, eſq. of Hodcott.—Mr. Goſling, of the Upper Crown inn, St. Marlow.

At Goring Heath, the Rev. J. Litchfield, B. D. rector of Aſton, Tirrold, and Tubney, in this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, T. Wood, eſq. of Ballinaſloe, in Galway, Ireland, to Miſs M. L. Grierſon, late of Southampton.—C. Ward, eſq. to Miſs H. E. Stuart.

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* The duty and intereſt of every Private Perſon and the Kingdom at large, &c. addreſſed to the public.

The Proteſtant's Prayer-books, &c. &c.

At Briſtol, Mr. Woodhouſe, tobacconiſt, to Miſs King.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Barnett, apothecary and druggiſt.—Miſs Alexander, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Alexander.—Aged 49, ſuddenly, of a paralytic ſtroke, Lieutenant Colonel Hawley, of the dragoon guards, quartered in this city.—Mr. Hopkins, watchmaker, of Bradford.

Capt. Chilcott, of the navy. He had come from Windſor on the preceding day, in apparent good health.

At Bath, Miſs Dorſet.—Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. Hayward, butcher.—Mrs. White, widow of Mr. White, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Sainſbury.—Mr. T. Sone.—Aged 71, Mrs. Branthwayte, widow, of Taverham, Norfolk.—Aged 78, Mrs. A. Croſbie.—At the advanced age of 96, Mrs. Hall, a widow lady, long reſident in this city.

Aged upwards of 80, John Hunter, eſq. of Gobions, in Hertfordſhire, who, by long ſucceſs in trade as a free merchant in the Eaſt Indies, had accumulated a fortune of 100,000l. and upwards, and arrived to a ſeat in the Eaſt India direction. After he purchaſed Gobions, he turned his mind to farming and fattening oxen, which he ſold again to advantage. The bulk of his fortune he has left to Thomas Holmes, eſq of Worceſterſhire, who has acquired a fortune in the Eaſt Indies, and married a daughter of Governor Hornby, by a daughter of Mr. Hunter, and is to take his name, with Gobions, and an eſtate about it, worth about 45,000l.; and to her ſiſter Mr. Hunter has left 10,000l.; 10,000l. to his niece, the wife of Captain Carpenter, of Potter's Bar, to whom he had before given a piece of ground, whereon he built a handſome houſe, and who now carries on an extenſive farm; to his bailiff, a houſe and farm; and to a black female old ſervant, a cottage with land. Mr. Hunter's firſt wife was a relation of Governor Hornby: his ſecond was a Mulatto. His remains are depoſited in a vault, which he had provided in the church of North Mimms.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr J. Longman, ſchoolmaſter, of Child Okeford, to Miſs A. Gutch, daughter of the late Rev. R. Gutch, many years maſter of the free grammar-ſchool.

At Winborne, Mr. J. Oſmond, of Sherborne, to Miſs Bodmyn, of Yeovil.—W. Donn, eſq. of Odcombe, near Yeovil, to Miſs H. Saviour, of Ilcheſter.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. Fiſher, late a ſurgeon on board the Dictator ſhip of war, of 64 guns.

At Wareham, at an advanced age, T. Bartlett, ſen. eſq. who formerly, and for many years, practiſed as an attorney, with a character of the ſtricteſt integrity.

At Dorcheſter, in the prime of life, Mrs. Cozens.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Phelps, relict of the late Rev. J. Phelps.

E. Greathead, eſq. of Udden's Houſe near Wimborne.—Mrs. D. Edwards, of Hennock.—Mr. Lewis, of Stourton Caundle.—Mrs. J. Harbin, of Corfe Mullen, near Wimborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] J. Hall, eſq. to Miſs M. Penſon, of Biſhopſteignton.—The Rev. S. Reece, Diſſenting miniſter, to Mrs. E. Harris, both of Plymouth Dock.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Grove, of the royal navy, to Miſs Dunſterville, ſiſter of J. Dunſterville, eſq. agent victualler, at the port of Cork, in Ireland.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 83, Mr. Alderman E. Walker.—Mr. J. Pinn, landlord of the Windmill public-houſe.

Mr. T. Cullimore, cabinet-maker, and formerly maſter of the Woolpack public-houſe, where the original catch-club was held. This unfortunate man had been reduced from the greateſt ſeeming affluence and profuſion, to nearly a ſtate of penury.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Dymocke, late of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs H. Home, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. G. Home, town-clerk of Leith.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Ardfrey, in the county of Galway, Lord Clonbrook, to the Hon. Miſs Blake, only child of the Right Hon. Lord Wallſcourt.

DIED ABROAD.

At Kondafilli, in the Eaſt Indies, in April laſt, Mr. J. Peat, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

At Oporto, in Portugal, in his 76th year, J. Whitehead, eſq. forty-ſeven years Britiſh conſul at that port.

On the 29th of October laſt, at Saſſari, aged 34, Prince Joſeph Benedict Maria Claudius of Savoy, brother to the abdicated king of Sardinia.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the territories of the United States of America, ſeveral new cotton-works and other eſtabliſhments of manufacture, have been erected ſince the peace; and it appears, in general, that, in conſequence of that event, a greater part of the capital of the Anglo-Americans is about to be employed in manufactures, than had been ſo applied during the war. Some difficulty was found at the meeting of the Congreſs, in providing for the remittance of thoſe State-debts which were to be paid in Amſterdam, before the beginning of February and the beginning of July in this preſent year. The Manhattan Bank Company offered

offered to make the remittance at 43 cents. It was undertaken by Mr. Alexander Baring at 41 cents, on condition, that he ſhould be paid by the government in its 2,200 ſhares of the United States Bank-ſtock, at the rate of 575 dollars per ſhare. It is ſaid that he will have a clear gain of 40,000l. ſterling by the tranſaction.—It is certain that the Spaniards, in preparation for the ceſſion of Louiſiana to France, have ſhut the port of Orleans, and by conſequence, in ſome manner, the whole navigation of the Miſſiſſippi againſt the commercial ſhipping of the United States. New Orleans was, to the Anglo-Americans, by treaty, a free port. They are now required to pay 6 per cent. upon the goods which they ſhall there land, to be reſerved in warehouſes for ſale, to pay another duty of 6 per cent, when the ſame goods ſhall be re-ſhipped, and to re-export them from New Orleans to none but other ports belonging to Spain. By theſe new regulations of the Spaniards, that which is called the Weſtern territory is in fact excluded from any profitable exportation of its produce. The indignation of all America has been ſtrongly excited againſt a meaſure ſo hoſtile. Remonſtrances have been made againſt it to the Spaniſh government; and we ſhould not be greatly ſurprized if it were, in the end, to occaſion a ſerious contention between France and the United States. The trade from the American ports to thoſe of St. Domingo is, at preſent, dangerous, but profitable. Rochambeau has found it prudent to allow foreigners, for the preſent, to introduce all ſorts of dry-goods into that iſle, under an importation-duty of 20 per cent. Between the years 1796 and 1803, the iſland of Demerara, while in the hands of the Engliſh, has gained extraordinary additions of wealth. Not fewer than 30,000 negroes were, within that period, imported into it.

The Bank of England is again to be reſtricted for a term, to extend till the end of ſix weeks after the meeting of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, from making payments in gold and ſilver. Government will undoubtedly obtain accommodations in conſequence of this meaſure, which it could not have gained if the reſtriction had not been renewed. But the ſolvency of the Bank is unqueſtionable; and there is, on the whole, both commercial and political prudence in the renewal of the delay. The bill has paſſed through both Houſes of Parliament; and will ſpeedily receive from his Majeſty's aſſent, the full force of an Act. It has appeared, in the courſe of the debates on this ſubject, in the two Houſes of Parliament; that the average balance of trade in favour of England was, before the war, ten millions annually; that during theſe laſt ten years, there was an extraordinary exportation of money from Great Britain to the total amount of 120 millions; or, one year with another, 10 millions a-year; and that the exchange with Hamburgh, has but lately come to par in our favour, while with Amſterdam the courſe of exchange is ſtill againſt us.

Amount of Bank of England notes of 5l. each and upwards, including Bank poſt-bills, payable ſeven days after ſight:

On the 1ſt of June, 1802	13,257,600	On the 1ſt of Dec. 1802	12,075,020
1ſt of Aug. 1802	14,386,640	1ſt of Feb. 1803	12,374,030
1ſt of Oct. 1802	12,111,510		

Amount of Bank of England notes of 2l. and 1l. each:

On the 1ſt of June, 1802	3,013,610	On the 1ſt of Dec. 1802	3,236,530
1ſt of Aug. 1802	3,292,520	1ſt of Feb. 1803	3,234,530
1ſt of Oct. 1802	3,435,130		

The ſilk-manufacturers in London, ſenſibly feeling the advantages of rivalſhip, which the French now begin to acquire againſt them, are preparing to petition Parliament for a repeal of certain of the duties on the importation of raw-ſilk, and for a prohibition of the importation of India ſilk-handkerchiefs, under the ſame advantages as at preſent.

Under a ſimilar concern for the danger of their induſtry and trade, from the formidable rivalſhip on the Continent, as well as from the circumſtance, that the raw material is the growth chiefly of foreign colonies; the cotton manufacturers of Glaſgow are preparing to petition Parliament for an abolition of the import-duties on raw cotton; 54,000,000 pounds of cotton-wool were imported into Great Britain in 1802; 30,000 tons of ſhipping, and 2000 ſeamen are conſtantly employed in importing the wool, and exporting the manufactures into which it is here wrought: 800,000 perſons are conſtantly employed in Great Britain in the cotton manufactures: their wages amount to £.13,000,000 a-year. The French now buy the raw material cheaper than we, and can, at leſs expence, make it into yarn, as good as that which we ſpin. Upon theſe and other according facts, the gentlemen in the cotton-trade are in hopes that Government may be induced to favour their application to Parliament for an entire abolition of the import duty on cotton-wool.

The ſociety of ſhip-owners of Great Britain have obtained inconteſtible evidence, that the buſineſs of ſhip-building has been of late in the moſt alarming decline, in the ports of this country. In the port of London, ſince the 5th of October 1801, only two ſhips have been built for the merchant ſervice; the Pacific, of 307 tons, and another of 600 tons. Even for the India trade, none have been contracted for ſince October 5, 1801. The value of ſhips on ſale, has, within the ſame period, declined not leſs than five pounds per cent. It is for Parliament to conſider, whether in theſe circumſtances of the ſhipping-intereſt, it would not be ruinous to the State, to perſiſt in levying the tonnage-duty.

Stocks have been lately riſing, and are expected to riſe much more within the next two months. The 3 per cents now fluctuate between 72 and 73.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild and gentle manner in which the ſevere froſts of the beginning of the preſent month, have diſappeared, has completely diſſipated the apprehenſions of the farmer, in reſpect to the danger of the young wheat crops. In the midland and all the more ſouthern diſtricts, the injuries that have been ſuſtained, even in the later ſown crops, have in general been but trifling. And in the northern parts of the iſland they have in very few inſtances been of a ſerious nature.

On the whole it may now be ſtated that for a great number of years paſt, there has ſcarcely been a ſeaſon ſo highly favourable for the various purpoſes of the farmer, as the preſent, eſpecially when taken from the beginning of Auguſt in the preceding year, to the concluſion of this month.

The prices of grain ſtill continues ſomewhat on the decline; and from the large quantities on hand, it may be reaſonably preſumed that they muſt be ſtill more reduced before the concluſion of the next month. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 56s. 8d. barley, 24s. 11d. and oats, 18s. 11d. In moſt of the northern parts of the kingdom, the markets continue to be fully ſupplied, and the ſales of grain have been moſtly made at reduced rates.

Though the froſts during the more early parts of the month, have conſiderably retarded the operations of the plough, many of the other proceſſes of huſbandry have been performed with great convenience. Much manure, in different places, has been carried out upon the arable, as well as the graſs, lands. The fences have likewiſe been well made and repaired in many ſituations.

Notwithſtanding the abundance of winter-keep, for cattle, the prices of fat ſtock continue to keep up. In Smithfield, beef fetches from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. and mutton from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per ſtone.

The ſeverity of the late ſeaſon has had the effect of advancing the prices of hay in ſome degree.

Kentiſh hops—bags ſell from 5l. to 7l. and pockets from 10l. to 12l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of January, to the 24th of February, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.18 Feb. 11 Wind N. E.
Loweſt 29.10 Feb. 16 Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 54 hundredths of an inch } In the morning of the 3d. inſt. the mercury was at 29.23 the next day, at the ſame hour, it was at 29.82.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 51° Feb. 20. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 14° Feb. 10. Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 19° } The thermometer was between 7 and 8 in the morning of the 12th inſt. as low as 18°, and on the next morning at the ſame time it was at 37°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 0.778 inches of depth.

During this month the weather has been changeable, and the cold at times very ſevere. From the 25th to the 30th ult. the froſt was ſharp; the next three or four days the temperature of the air was moderate, not once below the freezing point; but from the 3d to the 13th inſt. the cold was exceedingly ſevere, of which, however, the 10th and 11th were the moſt remarkably ſo. The average temperature for thoſe days, was as low as 24°: for the whole month it has been at about 34°1. The average height of the barometer has been 29.6 nearly.

We have had ſeveral falls of ſnow, but in no inſtance has it been, in this neighbourhood, more than an inch or two in depth.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 21, *Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 22, *Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 3, *Sherborne lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*